The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4636.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

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A SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Spasmodic Cholics, &c.

HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR.

The proprietor in offering this preparation to the public does so with the utmost confidence in its merit, having been tried in thousands of cases and always with the most satisfactory result.

The great trouble with the majority of preparations offered, is that they merely act as astringents.

HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR

acts as an Anodyne and Astringent, relieving any sickness at the Stomach, irritation of the Bowels, and imparting tone to the Liver.

RELIEF FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.

The first dose frequently effects a cure, and, the stomach empty and in an unfit condition to retain food before its use, the ELIXIR has, from its tonic effect, created an appetite and relish for food which the stomach is now able to retain.

Sufferers, procure the remedy at once and test the truthfulness of my assertion.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail.

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Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

False Statements in Regard to the Removal of Secretary McCulloch.

Final Report on the Affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. Steedman Declines the Superintendency of Public Printing.

No Further Disturbances in the City of New-Orleans.

Collector Smythe and the Government Warehouses.

Soldiers Appointed to Office in Place of Civilians.

J. Ross Browne Appointed Commissioner to the Mining Districts.

Gen. Sheridan's Opinion of the Riot in New-Orleans.

New Order from the Spanish Government Respecting Customs.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

A class of newspaper correspondents in this city who represent the Radical Press and who, by reason of their wholesale vilification and misrepresentation of the President have not the *entrée* and never visit the White House, are the most prolific of all the Washington correspondents in reports of alleged acts and occurrences in the Executive Mansion. It is scarcely necessary to say that, of course, these gentlemen send off to the journals they represent a large amount of the merest fabrication, and sometimes deliberate and malicious statements, which if believed, are calculated to destroy all reliance upon public officers in whom it is of vital importance that the people should have implicit confidence. An instance illustrating this character of falsification occurred within the present week. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and Missouri *Democrat* sent to these papers of the 1st inst., the following paragraph. "Several delegations, representing the commercial interests of New-York and Philadelphia, have waited upon the President within the past few days, urging a further reconstruction of the Cabinet by the appointment of a successor to Secretary McCulloch. They do not undertake to name Mr. McCulloch's successor, but declare that a man of nerve and experience is needed to rectify the vacillation and blundering policy which has characterized the Treasury Department for the past six months." The Boston *Advertiser* and Philadelphia *Ledger* Washington dispatches of the same date each contained a similar statement. Although these Radical correspondents have frequently abused Mr. McCulloch as a politician, this is the first instance in which they have sought to make it appear that any respectable portion of the commercial men of this country have lost confidence in Mr. McCulloch's stability, courage or experience as a financier and statesman. I have the authority of the President for saying that no such delegations as those named in the paragraph above quoted have called upon him, nor did he ever hear of their existence or presence in Washington, and I may add, upon authority, that no man or set of men ever urged the President to appoint a successor to Secretary McCulloch.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Col. Fullerton arrived here this morning. Gen. Steedman will be here on Monday night, when a final report of their examination into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau will be made. Gen. Steedman unqualifiedly declines the office of superintendent of the public printing. A successor to the present incumbent will be appointed in a few days.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE AND THE WAREHOUSES.

I learn from official sources that Mr. Smythe, Collector of New-York, has not sold the control of the Government warehouses, as has been alleged by some. Mr. Smythe was offered $40,000 for the control of the warehouses, and he was urged to take it as a perquisite of office, such having been the custom of his predecessors, as was alleged. On reflection, and upon advice from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Smythe declined the offer, believing that such a bargain would be illegal and improper.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments for Massachussetts to-day:

To be Postmasters—Maj. J. Franklin Dyer at Gloucester, *vice* Haskill; Col. Isaac S. Burrell at Roxbury, *vice* Backup; William Coggswell at Salem, *vice* Chapman; Col. Pickett, late of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, at Worcester, *vice* Earle. It will be observed that in the above list gallant soldiers succeed civilians. Maj.-Gen. Solomon Meredith has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER TO THE MINING DISTRICTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, under a law passed at the late session of Congress, appointed J. Ross Browne Commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to the Pacific coast, by steamer, on the 11th inst. This is an important mission, and will embrace statistics of the products of bullion, the population engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, capital, cost of labor and yield. Similar statistics are collected by the British Government in Australia at great expense; also by the Governments of Spain, Prussia, Austria and others. France has already had a scientific and statistical report made on the mineral resources of California and Nevada.

NEW-ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs from that city to-day that any statement that the telegraph office in New-Orleans is rebel is untrue, as several employees have been in the Union army, and all are gentlemen. Several Union men were attacked by rowdies last night. No harm done. The investigating commission took the evidence of some policemen to-day. All quiet.

TEXAS NATIONAL BANKS.

Information received here from the officers of two National Banks in Texas assert that before their charters could be obtained they were compelled to pay Lorenzo Sherwood, of this city, a bonus or fee. One bank paid $5,000, and the other $3,500. Sherwood is one of the men who joins Hamilton and others in calling the Radical Philadelphia Convention.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The following condensed analysis is from the pen of a shrewd observer, contained in a letter received in this city dated Paris, July 20: "The situation may be briefly stated as follows: Prussia lays down the basis of peace, one of which is the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation, and, upon the acceptance of these basis by Austria, Prussia and Italy will agree to an armistice of five days for negotiations. France proposes to support this offer, provided Prussia will reserve the total exclusion of Austria, and make that a European question to be settled by a Congress. Prussia assents to this modification; whereupon the French Minister proceeds to Vienna and Prince Napoleon to Italy, to submit the terms agreed upon by France and Prussia. The impression appears to be that Austria will accept the basis of peace to gain the five days, even if she intends to disagree later. There is evidently great confusion at Vienna, and they are so hotly pressed they cannot get time to deliberate calmly. Have you noticed the rapid conversion of the English Press to German unity? That poisoned gift of Venetia has worked remarkably. France hung out all her flags, and placarded the results in large letters to show the grand position of the Emperor. But the people of all Germany, even of South Germany, have shown their disgust at the idea of a French protectorate; and Bismarck has become stronger than ever, so that he has refused the Emperor's programme with impunity and substituted his own."

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Archer R. Martin, Assessor, Seventh District, Pennsylvania; Bassett Langdon, Assessor, First District, Ohio; Gen. E. W. Pierce, Collector First District, Massachusetts.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has had occasion to call attention to the fact that the new law makes the word "money" to include checks, drafts and other instruments given for the payment of money; and therefore the receipts for checks, drafts, &c., are to be stamped as if given for money.

The new Internal Revenue Law differs from the old one concerning brokers' sales of stocks and bonds, which under the latter were assessed upon the basis of the par value; but under the former law, from Aug. 1 instant, the stamps must be affixed upon the basis of the amount of sales.

RELEASE OF FENIANS IN CANADA.

D. Thurston, Esq., our Consul at Toronto, under date of July 28, informs the State Department that Dillon, Ellis, Carney and Kirk were two or three days ago discharged from Prison by the Canadian Government. These persons were American citizens, arrested at Fort Erie on the charge of being engaged in the Fenian raid, and discharged on the evidence submitted of their innocence.

FROM HAVANA—NEW ORDER RESPECTING CUSTOMS.

The following has been received at the State Department:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, }
HAVANA, July 17, 1866. }

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The authority of the Treasury for this Island has published a royal order, dated the 28th of May last, communicated by the Department of Ultramar, in Madrid, to the Governor-General, which annuls the Act V. of the Regulations of the Customs. Under this article masters of vessels have been allowed to make, within twelve hours of their arrival, additions to the manifest brought with the Spanish Consul's certificate. Such additions will not be allowed to vessels from ports in America, from and after the 1st of September next, nor to those from ports in Europe from and after the 1st day of December of the present year.

By the same royal order the extra charge of four per cent. hitherto made upon the tariff valuation of merchandise entered for examination, (*examen*,) is increased to sixteen per cent.; and this is to take effect from and after the 1st of August.

This order forbidding the admission of additional manifests has been issued, the royal order states, by the recommendation of the Treasury authorities of Cuba.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS SAVAGE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Brig.-Gen. Cooke, commanding the Department of the Platte, in General Orders dated July 24, directs the commanders of military districts to arrange between the military posts in the Department beyond the last Post-office, for the transportation of the mails by mounted soldiers, or, in some cases, by Indians, regularly once a week, in both diredtions, and in such manner that there shall be no delays.

PARDONS.

The President to-day gave authority for the issue of only one pardon. The recipient was a resident of Alabama, implicated in the late rebellion, and coming under the $20,000 clause.

FUNERAL OF JOHN ROSS.

The funeral of John Ross to-day was attended by representatives from several civilized tribes, and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All the pallbearers, with the exception of a Choctaw, were Cherokees, who had served as Captains of Indian troops in the Union army during the late war.

CORRECTION.

The statement in the Philadelphia papers of this morning as to the party arrested for swindling the Government is erroneous in some particulars. The alleged criminal was not married in Baltimore but in Washington. The bride is the daughter of the head of one of the Government departments. Her father is of the highest respectability and her family is overwhelmed with grief and mortification at the unfortunate developments of the past two or three days. The friends of the families find some comfort in the fact that the marriage was not consummated.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Gen. Sheridan on the Massacre.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, August 3.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Ledger* says: Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch from New-Orleans to Gen. Grant received to-day, states that the late riot in that city was not the effect of a hastily congregated mob, as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence that the plan was concerted weeks ago. Sheridan also gives it as his opinion that it is but the commencement of the rebel plan to rid Louisiana of Union men. Officers from the Southwest say there are only about 1,200 United States troops serving in Louisiana.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Senator Dixon at New-Haven.

On taking the chair as President of the Convention which met in New-Haven on Wednesday last, Senator Dixon made the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before proceeding to the business of the day, permit me to thank you for the honor of presiding over this Convention—an assemblage not surpassed, whether we consider its objects or the character of its members, by any convention of the people which has ever met in the State of Connecticut. It is impossible to look around us to-day without asking ourselves what peculiar and unusual position of public affairs has brought together in council so many of our citizens who have formerly differed in their political sentiments. In answering this question it is necessary to recur to the history of the last five or six years.

Within that period our system of Government has been subjected to the severest trial to which it could be exposed. A war unexampled in its magnitude, in defence of the Union and the Constitution, has been brought to a successful termination—our territorial integrity has been preserved and the supremacy of the Constitution has been maintained over every portion of our country. In addition to this a change has been accomplished in relation to that dangerous and distracting question which from the earliest times perplexed and alarmed the ablest and wisest of our statesmen. African slavery, as a result of the war, has been constitutionally abolished—with the free consent of those States most directly interested in its existence. Under this state of things, why is it that a period of almost a year and a half after the close of the war, and after the final and acknowledged termination of the system of slavery which was one of its principal causes—finds us still a divided people, with ten States unrepresented in Congress, and held as subject provinces, in a state of vassalage. Is it because the people of those States are unwilling to return to their duty as citizens of our common country, and decline to perform their part in the great work of self-government which is the basis of our Federal system? It was apprehended by some, during the war, that though we might subjugate the South we could not compel them to return to their duty in the Union—that while we might by war maintain our empire over them, we could not, by compulsory means, restore the Government to its former condition of voluntary Union. Is our present condition a confirmation of this theory? Not at all. The Union is not restored, and yet the failure of its restoration is not to be attributed to the States lately in rebellion. They are not only willing, but they are absolutely asking permission—I might almost say supplicating to be allowed to return to their constitutional duty as members of the Union. The President of the United States, chosen on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and advised until lately by the same Cabinet with which he counseled during nearly the whole period of the war, proposed for their acceptance certain conditions. What were those conditions? They were these: First, the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Second, a declaration by the States that the rebel war debt, so called, was never to be paid, or acknowledged as of binding force. Third, a declaration that the ordinances of secession were null and void. All these conditions were voluntarily and freely accepted. What now remained? What further could be asked? Why are not States accepting these terms and choosing loyal men to represent them in Congress, not allowed to share in our Government? After all this, what means this dissension between Congress and the Executive? Let us place ourselves in point of time at the period of the first annual message of Andrew Johnson to Congress, in December last—eight months ago. What had he then done to deserve the maledictions of those who elected him? He stated in that message his position, and received the whole unanimous sentiment of approbation.

We seemed on the eve of a harmonious and paternal restoration of the dissevered States to their constitutional relations with each other and with the General Government. Loyal members of the two Houses of Congress presented themselves at Washington. How were they received? Not even allowed the privilege of having their right to a seat in either House decided by the constitutional tribunal, viz: the legislative body to which they were elected. And when the President was requested by our branch of Congress to give his views respecting the condition of the Southern States, how was his reply received? I need not remind you of the terms of reproach which were heaped upon him by leading members of both Houses—the charges of falsehood—the implied threats of impeachment—the declaration by the acknowledged leader of the House of Representatives that offences similar to his would have brought a British monarch to the block. When these repeated and insufferable provocations excited the ardent, impetuous nature of President Johnson to a warm reply, you all remember how shocked were those considerate men who found no fault with those who, in the Halls of Congress, charged him with issuing "white-washing" messages, and declared him guilty of capital crimes.

But let us not dwell on these scenes. If passion and not reason seems for a time to have usurped dominion in Congress, let us not attempt still further to exasperate the public mind. I have barely alluded to what is in the recollection of all, for the purpose of more clearly showing to you our present position. Congress has at last, after eight months' delay, presented its plan of reconstruction. What is it? Let us look at it calmly. If it is right and just let us adopt it. And what is the test of its character? The object in view is to restore the separated States to their normal relations to the Government. This is the purpose which all avow. Let us, then, try the plan of Congress by this test. Is it calculated to accomplish this object? I will not ask, is it so intended?—for I will cast no reflections upon those from whom I differ—but I ask you, citizens of Connecticut, to say whether the plan proposed by Congress is calculated to restore harmonious relations between the lately dissevered States. What is the plan? Let me analyze it. I have here the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which you will observe must receive a constitutional ratification, and be accepted by each State, before the desired object can be accomplished. I pass over the clause relating to the apportionment of representation. I do not believe that clause would ever be accepted by the South; still, its acceptance is not an utter impossibility. I pass over the clause relating to civil rights. That seems to be inserted to heal an acknowledged constitutional defeat in the Civil Rights Bill, so called. And I come to the third section, known as the disfranchising clause. As the amendment came from the House to the Senate, the third section provided for the virtual deprivation of the entire thinking and influential portion of the Southern people of the right of suffrage for the period of four years. So universal was the public disapprobation of this section that in the Senate it was stricken out—and now let us see what was adopted in its place. I will read it to you:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

This, fellow-citizens, is what the Southern States are called upon to accept. This is the condition on which they may be allowed the right of self-government. They have only to consent that the entire cultivated and educated mind of the South should be forever prohibited from holding any office either under the United States or under the State Government, whether judicial, legislative or executive, and thus consenting they are to be allowed representation in Congress—provided they also give their consent to other propositions which such men as Mr. Boutwell have declared their purpose to offer. They cannot hold even the office of constable, for every civil office is included, and to this they are asked to give their consent. Now I ask in all sincerity, if any man acquainted with human nature and the motives which influence human conduct, can expect a people to consent to such a degradation. Does any member of the majority in Congress expect the South to place in the Constitution of the United States, there to remain while human government shall exist on earth, a clause declaring and perpetuating their own degradation—a legacy of dishonor to descend to their children's children to the latest generations? Ask yourselves, fellow-citizens, would you consent thus to stamp yourselves and your posterity with infamy, and that infamy to be written in indelible characters in the Constitution of your country? Can you demand of the people of any portion of your country what you would not yourselves consent to? Is it not plain, then, that Wendell Phillips was right when he said that Thaddeus Stevens did not intend or desire the acceptance of these disgraceful and degrading terms by the South, and that he would deplore nothing more than such an acceptance?

What was the object then of this proposed Constitutional Amendment, called by the Radicals their plan of reconstruction? If I were to tell you what, in my opinion, is its object, it might seem disrespectful to the body of which I am a member. Not wishing to bring "railing accusations" against them, I will let Mr. Wendell Phillips state its object. He knows their inner hearts as well as any man—and in this regard I agree with him fully. He says the object is not to restore the Union, but to bridge over the Fall elections and save the Republican Party. It was necessary to do something, and it was also necessary to keep the Southern members out of Congress until after the Presidential election. To accomplish this, the terms offered must be such as the South would be certain to reject—yet they must be such as would, to inattentive minds, on a cursory examination, seem tolerably fair and reasonable. And so eight long months were spent in concocting this scheme. And here it is. I ask the people of Connecticut to say whether its object is reconstruction or whether its intent and purpose is objection. I appeal to them as a candid, thinking, just people, to decide whether it is right to say in the Constitution of the United States that every man who, under the circumstances mentioned in the proposed amendment, took part in the rebellion, should be forever disqualified from holding even the petty office of constable? Is it necessary? Is it honorable on our part? Is it wise? Is it good statesmanship to create an immense class—and that class controlling and governing the intellect of that part of the country, who are forever prohibited from any share in the administration of public business? What then can be its object? Is it to degrade a portion of our fellow-citizens? Is it to perpetuate discord and enmity? Is it forever to separate our people and their feelings and their hearts? Let the people judge.

Yet we are told that Tennessee has accepted the proposed terms, and is to be allowed the privilege of representation. Gentlemen if I needed confirmation in the belief that Wendell Phillips had correctly stated the intentions of the contrivers of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, I should find it in the action of Congress on the question of the admission of the Tennessee members. What has Tennessee done to give her greater rights than she had eight months ago, or greater rights than any other State lately in rebellion? Let us look at it. A telegram was received by the Secretary of the Senate, announcing in terms of coarse and vulgar blackguardism, unfit to be received by the Senate, that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The Senate officially receives a dispatch from Brownlow, in which he says to that body, "Give my respects to the dirty dog of the White House." To such a state of feeling are honorable and high-minded men brought, that they are ready to act on such a document, and admit members to their body on the strength of it. And now, admitting what is known to be untrue, that the Legislature of Tennessee actually ratified the Constitutional Amendment in a legal and proper manner, what was the effect of such a ratification? What difference did it make in the right of Tennessee to be represented? Did it change the Constitution of Tennessee? Of course it did not. That instrument remains as it was before, notwithstanding the action of the Legislature of Tennessee, and that State is to be admitted to its right of representation under the Constitution as it is—with only the possibility that the remaining States may give the proposed amendment the necessary ratification, and make it a part of the Constitution.

Now, gentlemen, why is this? Why is Tennessee declared worthy of restoration to her rights? Was it Parson Brownlow's telegram announcing the ratification of the amendment which wrought such wonders on the minds of the majority of Congress, or was it another cause? There are those who believe that the pending Union Convention at Philadelphia had quite as much influence on the minds of leading members of Congress as the low and vulgar telegram of Gov. Brownlow.

But to whatever cause it is to be attributed, I rejoice at the action of Congress in admitting the members from Tennessee. It is one step in the right direction. It is also a complete and direct admission that Congress is and has been wholly in the wrong, and that the President and those who support him are wholly in the right. It is an entire abandonment of the radical policy of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner. It is an acknowledgement that loyal members might safely have been, and ought to have been admitted to their seats in Congress at the commencement of the session. For who is so ignorant as not to know that the Constitutional Amendment; which in the State of Tennessee could only be carried by open and avowed force and compulsion, can never receive the ratification of a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution? There is not a man of ordinary political intelligence who does not know and understand this. Yet Congress makes the action of the Tennessee Legislature, under the vile and despotic tyranny and compulsion of Brownlow, a reason for admitting a State to its constitutional rights. Can anything more plainly show their consciousness that they are in the wrong?

And now, gentlemen, in the light of the events of the past eight months, allow me to ask you to consider for a moment the present aspect of the great political question of the day. This day's Convention, and the proposed Convention at Philadelphia, to which this is a preliminary step, prove that there is something in politics higher than party—that there is such a thing as statesmanship—that there is such a thing as political principle. No slight cause can disrupt a great party, or bring together men who have long differed. What is it that brings us together to-day? It is useless to talk about mere details—to dwell on single measures like the admission of Tennessee, for example. What great fundamental question of public policy is it that has loosened the ties which bound together the great Republican Party, and has brought such men as Seward, and Welles, and McCulloch, and Doolittle, and Cowan, and Randall, and Dix, and Fish, and Beecher, and Bacon, to the conclusion that a new basis of political action is necessary, and rendered them willing, for the liberation of the country, to unite with life-long political opponents, if only they are true to the Constitution and the Union! I will attempt to state, as I understand it, what this great fundamental question is. And before doing so, let me for a moment advert to the ground upon which loyal men of all parties united at the outset in support of the war. It was three days after the battle of Bull Run that the following resolution was adopted, with scarcely a dissenting vote, by both Houses of Congress:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital—that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Who offered this resolution in the Senate? Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee. This was the ground on which he declared himself ready to sustain the war. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on this platform and with this public avowal of his principles, which the Senate solemnly ratified—yet to-day, for standing on the same ground, the Senate daily hears him denounced as a traitor. Fellow-citizens, who is right and who is wrong? Who has changed? Andrew Johnson stands where he stood when he offered this resolution. Does the Senate stand where it stood when, by an almost unanimous vote, the resolution received the sanction of that body, and became the platform of the war party? Will they tell us that circumstances have changed? They have indeed changed. Then Slavery existed not only in the Slave States, but in the District of Columbia. Then rebellion was flagrant and temporarily successful. Then secession threatened to be triumphant, and menaced the walls of the Capital. Now Slavery no longer exists. The rebellion is suppressed. The war is at an end, and secession is forever crushed and destroyed. This is the change that has taken place—a change that makes it doubly proper, because it is entirely consistent with the public safety to carry out the principle of the resolution which I have cited. Yet the President who proposes in good faith to do so, and those of us who sustain him, are denounced as traitors. Let the public judge between us and them.

Gentlemen, the Government of the United States, as we hope, is to be perpetual. Having survived the terrible shock of civil war to which it has been exposed, the great fundamental question which now agitates the public mind is, how shall peaceful and Constitutional relations between its several parts be restored and confirmed. This is the great question to which I desire to call your attention. Matters of detail are unimportant. The work of the statesman is to harmonize the different and discordant parts of a distracted country. How is this to be done? While there are many minor details of policy and numerous individual schemes of adjustment, there are only two great commanding systems of reconstruction. The plan proposed by Congress is before you. It proceeds on the ground of compelling the States in rebellion to submit to humiliating and degrading terms. It proposes to perpetuate the memory of this degradation and humiliation, by inscribing it in indelible record on the pages of the Constitution of the United States. It is not, I admit, as strong in its terms of humiliation and degradation as the individual propositions of some leading members of Congress. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, for instance, has proposed an entire confiscation of rebel property and the reduction of the entire white race of the South to utter and abject poverty and actual starvation, and in a prepared, written speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, he has uttered his impious prayer that they might all be consigned "to the Penitentiary of Hell." Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Sumner have a different plan; they, with Mr. Brown, of Missouri, and other gentlemen whom I personally respect, have a theory of elevating the black race of the South by giving them the ballot. If there is thought to be anything noble and generous in their plan of reconstruction, I may be permitted to say that to them alone, and the few who sustain them, the honor belongs, for Congress has shown no desire to enfranchise the black race, but satisfies itself with fruitless efforts to disfranchise a white race. Vengeance, and not justice, seems to be their leading impulse. And thus it is that the plan proposed by Congress has not one noble and generous characteristic. It is despised and rejected by the ultra Radicals of the school of Wendell Phillips, as it richly deserves to be. It is marked only by a purpose of degrading a portion of our common country, while it absolutely, in my judgment—and here I agree in opinion with such men as Mr. Sumner, Mr. Brown and Mr. Phillips—does nothing for the cause of human rights. It is a scheme which may possibly save a party from destruction. It cannot commend itself to the approbation of any generous advocate of the dignity of human nature without distinction of race or color; for while it is cruel and vengeful toward the white race of the South, it leaves the black man to his fate. Yet it comes from men who claim for themselves the honor of being the exclusive friends of the black. Their love for the freedman is only shown by their hatred for his former master. All this is perfectly apparent to any thinking mind. Hence it is that you see daily the scorn and contempt of such Radicals as Phillips poured out upon the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He sees and honestly declares its true object.

What now is the plan of the President and those who support him? You have seen what Congress proposes. On the other hand, what have we, the true Union men of the country, to offer? We base our policy and our actions on the Constitution of the United States. That is a safe and secure foundation. We cannot err in adopting that as our guide. We desire to preserve and perpetuate our Federal system of Government—the wisest system ever devised by the wit of man and the only system by which a Continental Republic is rendered possible. We oppose, as one of the greatest of political evils, a central despotism. We look, therefore, with jealous eyes upon the disposition so strongly manifested of late to absorb all the powers of the State Governments in Congress. The necessities of the war led many wise and thinking men to tolerate this for a time, but now the necessity has ceased we desire to return to the true spirit of our institutions and to legislate in accordance with the genius of our Government. The great question which now absorbs the minds of our people is not one of mere detail—whether a single State or any number of States shall this year or next be represented in Congress. This is a matter of importance, but that is not all. The question has larger and more general aspects. It involves, as I have intimated, the existence of our Federal system, and it also involves the harmonious and fraternal relations of the people of all the States during our entire existence as a nation. Shall we be hereafter truly one people? Shall our Union be a union in heart and in feeling, or in name only? Shall mutual regard and respect bind us together in perpetual amity, or shall force compel a union which hatred may wait only an opportunity to destroy? These are questions which no wise man can fail to consider. And since the dissevered States are sooner or later to be in all respects reunited—since we are to be one people—what folly, what madness is it for the stronger portion to impose degrading terms upon the weaker! Is it thus that true fraternal unity is to be restored and perpetuated? The statesman has something better now to do than to keep alive the memory of past errors or crimes. There is enough in the past to regret and to condemn. Let it have some better use than to perpetuate hatred between the North and the South. Its teachings may be so improved as to give us a purer government, a more fraternal Union—or they may be perverted to the base and wicked end of instilling in the hearts of the people of the different sections of our country bitter and eternal animosity. Viewed in this light, the mode and manner of reconstruction may have bearings on our future as a nation of immeasurable importance. In adopting or rejecting either plan proposed, we are to adopt or reject harmony, cordiality, fraternity, a true and hearty Union founded on mutual regard and respect, and bound together by the golden chains of mutual advantage. We see from the history of other nations how hatreds are perpetuated—how the memory of ancient wrongs, real or imaginary, descends from sire to son, from generation to generation. Shall we scatter still more widely the seeds of sectional hatred, or shall we attempt to eradicate those already planted. There is now a possibility of perfect restoration of kindness and good will between all the States of our Union. War has not necessarily made us perpetual enemies. A spirit of Christian forgiveness may, with the blessing of God, breed a spirit of Christian love.

In this spirit we propose to meet our Southern fellow-citizens in a National Union Convention. For the first time for many years the North and South are to meet face to face as friends in council. This is a first and a necessary step toward a cordial reunion. Bitter devotees of one or another party may oppose this effort to restore peace and good will to a distracted country and an alienated people, and heap imprecations on the head of those who, preferring their country to their party have united in recommending it, but it cannot fail to receive the approbation of great numbers of the wise and patriotic, and if we may believe that the councils of men are ever directed by the Almighty, we may reverently hope that his guidance and support will sustain and direct those who are engaged in this noble work of reconciliation, and his perfect wisdom show them the blessed path of peace.

Dental Association.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

The American Dental Association was visited by Gov. Bullock this morning, who welcomed the Association to Boston. The reports and essays have all been submitted, and were discussed this morning. The evening session was devoted to the adoption of a code of dental ethics.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 3.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the City Brewery, a dry-goods store and two dwellings on Ninth-street. Loss $50,000; insured for $17,000, principally in Eastern offices.

Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

A match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off at Mystic Park, Midway, this afternoon between the black mare *Blackstone Belle* and the chestnut gelding, *John Morgan*. Five heats were trotted. *Blackstone Belli* won the second, fourth, and fifth heats. TIME—2:35; 2:32¼; 2:33; 2:33, 2:36.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

The following is a corrected list of the Delegates and Alternates elected to attend the Convention at Saratoga on the 9th inst.:

First District—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Jacob L. Smith. Alternates, Amos Stookey, Arthur Boyce.

Second District—Edward Richardson, Constantine Donahoe. Alternates, M. S. Jones, E. H. Cornell.

Third District—Adolphus Borst, Henry P. West. Alternates, Major P. Burns, William Merryfield.

Fourth District—Delancy W. Knevels, Charles A. Denike. Alternates, Chas. Brink, William Bolton.

Fifth District—John J. Silcock, Walter W. Adams. Alternates, Mark Smith, John Purcell.

Sixth District—J. H. Dusenbury, James S. Riley. Alternates, Hamilton W. Barton, Washington Thomas.

Seventh District—Richard M. Blatchford, William Murray. Alternates, Iverson W. Knapp, William J. Loutrel.

Eighth District—Andreas Willmann, George C. Fisher. Alternates, Edwin H. Lawrence, Carl Klein.

Ninth District—Robert Beatty, Thompson C. Dunn. Alternates, William H. Christie, James R. Floyd.

Tenth District—Henry S. Wallace, Thomas J. Creamer. Alternates, Henry Merz, Andrew Corgann.

Eleventh District—John J. Townsend, Mendez Diefendorf. Alternates, E. Delafield Smith, Charles W. Baker.

Fourteenth District—Major Frank Page, Geo. Cauldfield. Alternates, Nicholas Heyne, Phillip Delda.

Fifteenth District—William Sterrett, William A. Barr. Alternates, Capt. Brandies, R. Wild.

Sixteenth District—Hamilton Fish, Frank Kinney. Alternates, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. W. Meeks.

Seventeenth District—William Allen, Hon. Michael Connolly. Alternates, John Hopper, Alexander H. Reavey.

Eighteenth District—E. C. Johnson, Leander Buck. Alternates, Hamilton Murray, John H. Chambers.

Nineteenth District—John P. Cumming. Alternate, Alex. N. Lewis.

Twentieth District—William A. Dooley, Michael Tuomey. Alternates, James R. Davis, Dr. Joseph G. Shaw.

Twenty-first District—Wm. B. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell. Alternates, Hugh Crombie, Simon Seward.

DELEGATES FROM CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

At a meeting held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, the following gentlemen were chosen as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

For California—James A. McDougal, Gov. Samuel Purdy, William W. Cope, William T. Coleman, Clayton Witheril, John S. Berry, Jackson Temple, S. B. Martin, O. M. Wozencraft, Samuel Bell. *Alternates*—W. H. H. Fale, W. P. Denckla, J. Ryan.

For Nevada—Thomas H. Harris, S. B. Kyle, R. C. Hill, P. H. Pierce, Sol. Geller, J. N. B. Carver, C. L. Perkins, William F. Toombs. *Alternates*—Gov. G. M. Beebe, G. D. Hall, Jesse D. Williams, John Carmichael, L. H. Norton, Frank Harrison.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to call upon President Johnson and tender him their sympathy and support:

California—William T. Coleman, Dr. Wozencraft, Gov. Purdy and Judge Berry.

Nevada—Gov. Beebe, John Carmichael, L. H. Newon.

Correction.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
NO. 38 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraphic notice which appeared in your paper of this morning, announcing the occurrence of a fire at Pithole City, Penn., and stating the loss, as sustained by the United States Petroleum Company, to be $80,000, is incorrect.

The official account received by telegraph, at this office, from the Company's agent at Pithole City, says that the Company's loss by fire will not exceed $5,000. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 3.

The cattle trade has been moderately active this week, the best bringing the full rates of last week, while the poorer grades sold ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. cheaper; the range was from 5½c.@6½c. for inferior grades and common, to 7½c.@10c. for best extra. Almost all the droves changed hands, and some 1,500 head were taken for the Eastern markets. Total receipts, 4,900. Sheep are in fair request at 5¼c.@6½c.; Lambs, 8½c.@9c. Receipts, 3,200.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT held No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 85, in boat-loads, and $1 90 for car-loads; buyers at $1 80 for boat-loads. CORN—Sales, morning change, 100,000 bushels, including 22,000 bushels to arrive, at 68c.; P. M., 7,800 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 66½c.; 7,800 Bushels No. 1 at 68c. OATS—20,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at 32c.; 100,000 bushels old, 33c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. PORK firm at $33. LARD, 20½c.@21c. WHISKY nominal, at $2 28. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. To New-York—Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9c. To Albany—Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firm; new tending upward. WHEAT active; White, $3. CORN dull; White $1 08@$1 10; Yellow, 98c. OATS—Large sales; new, 40c.@43c. PROVISIONS, PORK and LARD dull. BACON firm; SHOULDERS, 17¾c.; SIDES, 20½c. GROCERIES steady; RIO COFFEE, 16c.@19¼c., in gold. WHISKY inactive.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT opened at an advance of 6c.@10c., No. 1 selling at $1 37@$1 45, but closing dull at $1 41; sales of No. 2 at 92c. CORN steady at an advance of 1c.; sales at 56½c.@56¾c. for No. 1, and 55½c.@55¾c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 25¾c.@26½c. for No. 1, and 24c.@25c. for No. 2. MESS PORK firm; sales at $32 50. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bush. Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm at $2 50 for new crop, and $2 60 for old extra Red. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK $32. LARD 20c. Gold 147.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm at $1 61 for No. 1. CORN firm at 56c. for No. 1. OATS firm at 31c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 3.

Sales to-day, 150 bales Middling, at 32c. Sales of the week, 3,200 bales. Receipts of the week, 687, against 700. Exports of the week, 2,927. Stock, 32,850.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $9 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11@$11 50, for Red Winter; $12 White; $13@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,300 bushels, by ordinary White Canada at $2 25, and 1,100 bushels fair do at $2 40. CORN held at 73½c. for No. 1 by the boat load; sales 3,000 bush. at 73½. OATS quiet and nominal. RYE inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn 9c., Rye 10c., to New-York; Timber, $4 25 to the Hudson; $5 25 to Newburgh; $5 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—18,700 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—600 barrels Flour, 11,300 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR unchanged, WHEAT firm; $1 90@$2 20 for good prime and choice. CORN lower; mixed yellow at 64c.@68c.; white, 81c.@85c. OATS drooping, at 42c.@47c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY advanced to $2 26.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 2.

COTTON steady; strict middling, 33½c.@34c.; RECEIPTS for the week 1,860 bales; EXPORTS for the week 2,380 bales; stock 14,543 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 1c.@3c. lower; sales New White Michigan, new crop, $2 40; Amber Michigan, crop of 1865, $2 10; do. crop 1864, $2 40. CORN 1c. lower; 63c. for No. 1. OATS lower; 42c. for No. 1 Michigan. RYE steady. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Friday, Aug. 3.

CRUDE TURPENTINE firm—$3 50 for Virgin; $3 00 for Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 50c.@55c. ROSIN $2 00@$2 20 for Common; $2 37½@$2 50 for No. 2; $4 00@5 25 for No 1.

SERENADE TO MR. PEABODY.—A very genteel party of Canadian ladies and gentlemen, mainly from Gananauqua, with a fine band of music, paid their respects to the great American and London banker, at Clayton, last Friday evening, by giving him a serenade. The party had been out on a pic-nic excursion among the islands, and learning Mr. Peabody's headquarters were at the Johnson Hotel in Clayton, (Mr. Peabody is spending a few days among the islands fishing,) the party "swung in shore," and spent the early hours of evening in a "little dance" at Reed's Hall, after which came the serenade.

The distinguished banker acknowledged the compliment in a very appropriate speech of ten or fifteen minutes, which ended, the party, well pleased with their reception, returned to their chartered steamer and left for home, happy with the finale of the day's enjoyment.—*Watertown Reunion, Aug. 2.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Immense Success of the Great Enterprise.

The Land Lines to Cape Breton Working Excellently.

But the Steamer Dauntless is a Little Behind Time.

Therefore We are Not Permitted to Hear from the Old World.

The Steamer Dauntless will be in on Saturday Morning.

And Then, if Nothing Happens, We Shall See What We Shall See.

A Little Account of How Messages are Transmitted.

They Stop to Rest at Two or Three Places.

And There is Only One Operator in Each Office Where They are Received.

P. S.--The Steamer Dauntless will be in on Saturday Morning.

Then the Land Lines will be Opened, and We Shall Hear Something.

[The following highly important information was received at the TIMES Office at 11:57 last night Friday, Aug. 3:]

No Cable News To-Night.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 3—10:15 P. M.

The telegraph lines from this City to Aspy Bay are in excellent working condition to-night, and it was confidently expected that the Press would receive its regular dispatches from London and Liverpool, before midnight.

A dispatch, however, from the operator at the telegraph office in Port Hood, N. S., states that the steamer *Dauntless* will arrive at Aspy Bay about daylight, Saturday morning, from Port-au-Basque, and that the Superintendent of the lines has ordered them to be opened at 6 o'clock.

With this information vouchsafed, the telegraph lines east of Calais, Me., thereupon closed.

Canada and the Queen.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, Aug. 3.

Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic Cable, between the Queen and the Canadian Government. One of the messages took only eleven minutes to pass from Newfoundland to London.

A Singular System of Delaying the Transmission of Messages.

[The following appeared in the evening edition of the TIMES of last Friday:]

It is an almost incredible fact that all the dispatches from Europe by the cable have thus far reached this City at a very late hour of the night.

Upon investigation for the cause of delay in the reception of dispatches from Aspy Bay, we find a system prevailing which deserves notice.

This system appears to be to receive at Port Hood the whole batch of messages at Aspy Bay—then they are sent to Sackville, then to Calais, and then to New-York—each different place receiving the whole number of messages at its office before attempting to send any through.

It seems that, for the sake of economy, there is but one operator stationed at each place. An additional force will probably be put on one of these days, but precisely when we are not informed.

The Tariff of the Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You refer this morning to the tariff for messages over the Atlantic Cable, which you think exorbitant, and to savor of "extortion." May I suggest one or two reflections to modify your judgment?

The Atlantic Telegraph Company was organized in 1856. For ten long years it has been endeavoring to lay a cable across the ocean. It has sent out five expeditions, and has probably sunk not less than ten millions of dollars, which has been literally thrown into the sea. After so many losses and sacrifices, it is hardly to be expected that at the first moment of success, or apparent success, they should be content with simple interest for their money. Men who embark in an undertaking so difficult, and of which the result is so remote and uncertain, always expect a large return if they succeed. I believe it is a law in all business transactions, that the greater the risk and hazard, the greater should be the contingent profit. Where men take upon themselves the chance of losing all, they may fairly ask a good return, if by their sagacity, or their energy and perseverance, they carry the day.

But further, the risk is not over. True, the cable is laid and working, but so it did in 1858, yet in three or four weeks it began to speak brokenly, and soon was dumb forever. So it may be now. Its projectors hope not. They have great confidence, because the new cable has been made with infinite care and laid in a perfect condition. But they are not blind to the fact that it may stop to-morrow. A business involving such great and constant risk can only be conducted at corresponding rates.

But the chief reason which has determined the present tariff, is the necessity of keeping it so high as *to prevent an overcrowding of messages*. If it were put low, it is probable that more messages would be offered in twenty-four hours than could be sent in a week. The line would be choked up. As all would have to take their turn, messages handed in to-day, could not be sent till next week. This would defeat the very object of a telegraph, which is an instant transmission of messages. In that case, we may as well send letters by a steamer. To have it of any use it is absolutely necessary to *clear the deck every day*. Whoever considers that this is the only link between the whole system of telegraphs in this country, reaching to the Pacific Ocean, and the system in Great Britain, and on the Continent, extending across Asia to India, and to the borders of China, must see that the pressure of messages may be very great.

Such was the fear of this that in London those who had had most experience in English and Continental lines, said the rate out to be *two* guineas a word. This pressure may be diminished in a few weeks. If the *Great Eastern* succeeds in getting up the cable of last year and completing it, the Company will have two lines instead of one. If the present success proves permanent other lines will be laid [illegible]. In two or three years there may be a dozen cables across the ocean. With increased facilities the business may be done at lower rates. Then it will be very easy to reduce the tariff to one half or a quarter. I hope the time will come when this means of communication will not be the luxury of the rich, but within the means of every Irish and German emigrant who may wish to send a message across the Atlantic. Yours truly, HENRY M. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. A novel by GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A paragraph is running the rounds of the English papers to the effect that Miss EVANS, (now Mrs. LEWES,) dreading hostile criticism on this her latest work, has pocketed the four thousand pounds paid her by her publisher and left for the Continent. Such sensitiveness as this would hardly be looked for in one who writes with such masculine vigor, and in this book mainly upon topics which female novelists in this country would hardly care to handle; but, if the story be true, it shows that Miss EVANS herself appreciated the fact that in *Felix Holt* she has fallen below the level of *Adam Bede* and *The Mill on the Floss*, works which have of themselves secured her an enduring reputation. The title of this book prepares the reader for a full exposition of the author's views upon English politics, and so far from being disappointed, Americans, at least, will acknowledge by the time they have finished the perusal of the volume, that they have had more than enough of theorizings upon the relations of the different classes of English society, and too little of sentiment and romance even for a novel founded upon the incidents of everyday life. The time of the story is in 1832, the famous Reform Bill era, when English society was stirred to its depths by the strife between Radical and Tory; and the scene is in Treby Magna, North Loamshire, where the discussions were fully as earnest and bitter, and the political divisions as marked and decided, as in other parts of the Kingdom. "Felix Holt," the hero of the story, was a Radical by the right of birth, for his father was a quack doctor, who made his living by the sale of all-curing elixers of his own manufacture. Felix saw that these were not only humbugs, but that they were likely to do more harm than good, and after his father's death he determined, with that keen and almost chivalric sense of honor which was his ruling and distinguishing trait, that his mother should not support the family by gulling the poor, and in spite of her remonstrances and her appeals to Mr. Lyon, a dissenting minister in the parish, to interfere in the matter, he succeeded in abolishing the business, and at once set himself to getting a living by watch-making. His inflexible purpose and incorruptible integrity commended Felix to Mr. Lyon, and the two soon became fast friends, notwithstanding the marked differences in their characters. Thirty or forty years ago there may have been in the rural districts of England such clergymen as Mr. Lyon, but now and then it is hard to resist the impression that Miss EVANS designed to travesty the class in the type she here presents. His exhortations verge constantly upon cant, and his devotion to his Master's work is characterized by an earnestness which is at the same time so unnecessarily simple that he is betrayed into ludicrous positions from which the least worldly wisdom would have saved him. Years before, while living in another part of England, Mr. Lyon found by the roadside a French woman, with a babe, both nearly famished with hunger. She had married in her own country an English officer named Bycliffe, who was detained in France as a prisoner of war. Managing to escape from confinement, he made his way to England and wrote for his wife to join him, but before she could reach him he sickened and died, and she was left a stranger in a strange land. Although living a bachelor's life Mr. Lyon took the widowed mother to his own house, and in the course of a few months made her his wife. She died, however, after they had lived happily together for a year, and Esther, the babe, was left in Mr. Lyon's care. She grew up to be a graceful and beautiful girl, and was just developing into womanhood when her step-father and Felix Holt were thrown together. The result was inevitable and natural. Unconsciously, of course, and in spite of, or perhaps we should say, in consequence of the strongly marked antagonisms in their character, the couple fell in love. Felix, with his vigorous self-assertion and contempt for all feminine graces, quite looked down upon and despised the trivialities and frivolity which he was constantly detecting in Esther who retained to a marked degree, and in spite of the hard experience through which she had passed, the traits inherited from her mother; and Esther felt an equally decided aversion for that vigorous self-assertion and bluntness of manner upon which Felix prided himself. But after all there was very little love making between them. Felix was not the one to attempt any endearments, either of word or action, and Esther's true womanly instincts prevented her from offering them, even if she had been sure of her own feelings, which she was not for some time. Here is an exquisitely drawn scene, however, which tells its own story. It transpired just as the two began to find that they were becoming of some consequence to each other, and shortly after something very like a quarrel had taken place. Esther's mind was ill at ease after the difference, and, as a pretext for meeting Felix, she determined to take her watch to him to be repaired. She found Felix tying up Job Tudge's cut finger:

> Esther had taken off her watch and was holding it in her hand. But he looked at her face, or rather at her eyes, as he said, "You want me to doctor your watch?"
>
> Esther's expression was appealing and timid, as it had never been before in Felix's presence; but when she saw the perfect calmness, which to her seemed coldness, of his clear gray eyes, as if he saw no reason for attaching any emphasis to this first meeting, a pang swift as an electric shock darted through her. She had been very foolish to think so much of it. It seemed to her as if her inferiority to Felix made a great gulf between them. She could not at once rally her pride and self-command, but let her glance fall on her watch, and said, rather tremulously, "It loses. It is very troublesome. It has been losing a long while."
>
> Felix took the watch from her hand; then, looking round and seeing that his mother was gone out of the room, he said, very gently:
>
> "You look distressed, Miss Lyon. I hope there is no trouble at home." (Felix was thinking of the minister's agitation on the previous Sunday.) "But I ought, perhaps, to beg your pardon for saying so much."
>
> Poor Esther was quite helpless. The mortification which had come like a bruise to all the sensibilities that had been in keen activity, insisted on some relief. Her eyes filled instantly, and a great tear rolled down while she said in a loud sort of whisper, as involuntary as her tears:
>
> "I wanted to tell you that I was not offended—that I am not ungenerous—I thought you might think—but you have not thought of it."
>
> Was there ever more awkward speaking? or any behavior less like that of the graceful, self-possessed Miss Lyon, whose phrases were usually so well turned, and whose repartees were so ready?
>
> For a moment there was silence. Esther had her two little delicately-gloved hands clasped on the table. The next moment she felt one hand of Felix covering them both and pressing them firmly; but he did not speak. The tears were on both her cheeks now, and she could look up at him. His eyes had an expression of sadness in them, quite new to her. Suddenly little Job, who had his mental exercises on the occasion, called out, impatiently,
>
> "She's tut her finger!"
>
> Felix and Esther laughed, and drew their hands away; and as Esther took her handkerchief to wipe the tears from her cheeks, she said:
>
> "You see, Job, I am a naughty coward. I can't help crying when I've hurt myself."
>
> "Zoo soodn't kuy," said Job, energetically, being much impressed with a moral doctrine which had come to him after a sufficient transgression of it.

But, meanwhile, an exciting political contest was progressing in the borough of which Treby Magna formed a part. Harold Transome, heir to the Durfey Transome estates, had returned to his home, after a long residence in the East, whither he had gone originally as an *attaché* to the British Embassy at Constantinople, but where he had finally settled down as a merchant, and acquired a handsome property. His brother Durfey Transome, after encumbering the estates by his wasteful extravagance, died, leaving his mother and her imbecile husband in control of the property. Harold returned to find his mother under the control of Jermyn, an unscrupulous attorney, who had managed the affairs of the estate entirely for his own benefit. Despite Harold's antipathy for the man, he was compelled to use him, as he had determined to contest North Loamshire, but to the horror of his aristocratic relatives in the Radical interest. All kinds of amusing complications grew out of this opposition to the Tory traditions of the family, and in this connection Miss EVANS sketches one of those hearty, jolly, sport and turf loving English parsons in the person of Rev. John Lingon, the Rector of Treby Magna, Harold's uncle, on his mother's side, and commonly called Jack Lingon, or Parson Jack, or Cock-fighting Jack. This is the way in which he received the news of his nephew's defection:

> "If the mob can't be turned back, a man of family must try and head the mob, and save a few homes and hearths, and keep the country up on its last legs as long as he can. And you're a man of family, my lad, dash it! you're a Lingon, whatever else you may be, and I'll stand by you. I've no great interest; I'm a poor parson. I've been forced to give up hunting; my pointers and a good glass of wine are the only decencies becoming my station that I can allow myself. But I'll give you my countenance—I'll stick to you as my nephew. There's no need for me to change sides exactly. I was born a Tory, and I shall never be a bishop. But if anybody says you're in the wrong, I shall say, 'My nephew is in the right; he has turned Radical to save his country. If William Pitt had been living now, he'd have done the same; for what did he say when he was dying? Not 'O, save my party!' but 'O, save my country, Heaven!' That was what they dinned in our ears about Peel and the Duke; and now I'll turn it round upon them. They shall be hoist with their own petard. Yes, yes, I'll stand by you."

And he was as good as his word. At the proper time he appeared upon the hustings in support of Harold, The following passage, describing the scene, shows how keen an appreciation Miss EVANS has of the ludicrous and humorous:

> "When his red eagle face and white hair were seen on the platform, the Dissenters hardly cheered this questionable Radical; but, to make amends, all the Tory farmers gave him a friendly 'hurray.' 'Let's hear what old Jack will say for himself,' was the predominant feeling among them; 'he'll have something funny to say, I'll bet a penny.' It was only lawyer Labron's young clerks and their hangers-on who were sufficiently dead to Trebian traditions to assail the parson with various sharp-edged interjections, such as broken shells, and cries of 'Cock-a-doodle-doo.' 'Come now, my lads,' he began, in his full, pompous, yet jovial tones, thrusting his hands into the stuffed-out pockets of his great coat, 'I'll tell you what; I'm a parson, you know; I ought to return good for evil. So here are some good nuts for you to crack in return for your shells.' There was a roar of laughter and cheering as he threw handfuls of nuts and filberts among the crowd. 'Come now, you'll say I used to be a Tory; and some of you, whose faces I know as well as I know the head of my own crab-stick, will say that's why I'm a good fellow. But now I'll tell you something else. It is for that very reason—that I used to be a Tory, and am a good fellow—that I go along with my nephew here, who is a thorough-going Liberal. For, will anybody here come forward and say, 'A good fellow has no need to tack about and change his road!' No, there's not one of you such a Tomnoddy. What's good for one time is bad for another. If anybody contradicts that ask him to eat pickled pork when he's thirsty, and to bathe in the Lapp there when the spikes of ice are shooting. And that's the reason why the men who are the best Liberals now are the very men who used to be the best Tories. There isn't a nastier horse than your horse that 'ill jib and back and turn round when there is but one road for him to go, and that's the road before him. And my nephew here—he comes of a Tory breed, you know—I'll answer for the Lingons. In the old Tory times there never was a pup belonging to a Lingon but would howl if a Whig came near him. The Lingon blood is good, rich, old Tory blood—like good rich milk—and that's why, when the right time comes, it throws up a Liberal cream. The best sort of Tory turn to the best sort of Radical. There's plenty of Radical scum—I say beware of the scum, and look out for the cream. And here's my nephew's some of the cream, if there is any; none of your Whigs, none of your painted water that looks as if it ran, and it's standing still all the while; none of your spinning jenny fellows. A gentleman; but up to all sorts of business. I'm no fool myself; I'm forced to wink a good deal, for fear of seeing too much, for a neighborly man must let himself be cheated a little. But though I've never been out of my own country, I know less about it than my nephew does. You may tell what he is, and only look at him. There's one sort of fellow sees nothing but the end of his own nose, and another sort that sees nothing but the hinder side of the moon; but my nephew, Harold, is of another sort; he sees everything that's at hitting distance, and he's not one to miss his mark. A good-looking man in his prime! Not a greenhorn; not a shrivelled old fellow, who'll come to speak to you and find he's left his teeth at home by mistake. Harold Transome will do you credit; if anybody says the Radicals are a set of sneaks, Brummagem half-pennies, scamps who want to play pitch and toss with the property of the country, you can say, 'Look at the member for North Loamshire!' And mind what you'll hear him say; he'll go in for making everything right—poor-laws and charities and church—he wants to reform 'em all. Perhaps you'll say, 'There's that Parson Lingon talking about church reform—why, he belongs to the church himself—he wants reforming, too.' Well, well, wait a bit, and you'll hear by-and-by that old Parson Lingon is reformed—shoots no more, cracks his joke no more, has drunk his last bottle; the dogs, the old pointers, will be sorry; but you'll hear that the parson at Little Treby is a new man. That's what church reform is sure to come to before long. So now here are some more nuts for you, lads, and I leave you to listen to your candidate. Here he is—give him a good hurray; wave your hats, and I'll begin. Hurray!"

But the election which went against Harold was not without other unpleasant results. The excitement ran so high that it culminated in a riot, and Felix, in endeavoring to control it, laid himself open to the charge of complicity in the crimes of which the rioters were guilty. A trial, in the course of which Esther makes her appearance in his behalf, resulted in sentencing him to four years' imprisonment. Meanwhile, the conclusion of the election gave Harold time to look after the affairs of the estate, and investigation proved that Jermyn had been guilty of all, and even more than all, the rascality of which he had been suspected. Proceedings were at once instituted against him, in spite of the singularly earnest remonstrances of Harold's mother. Expecting this, Jermyn had been industriously at work upon a scheme which he felt sure would shield him in the emergency. He knew that the title of the Transomes to the estate they held was not perfect, and that the real title was vested in the Bycliffe family, which was generally supposed to have run out, for Esther's real parentage was not known. By a curious combination of circumstances, he was enabled to establish the fact that Esther was the heir; and when he found that Harold was bent upon prosecuting him, and that his ruin was certain, he met him with proofs that the title of the Transomes to the property was absolutely worthless. The name of the real heir he withheld, and at the same time promised to keep his knowledge a secret if Harold would engage to suspend proceedings against him. Meanwhile other parties had come to the knowledge of the same facts, and Harold was not long in ascertaining that Esther was the claimant to the estate. He at once determined to endeavor to compromise the matter with her, and with that purpose Mrs. Transome invited Esther to make the family mansion her home. Affairs were progressing swimmingly toward an adjustment, and it even seemed as if Harold might make Esther his bride, notwithstanding her attachment for Felix, when in an encounter between him and Jermyn, the latter declared himself to be Harold's father. Staggered and stunned at this knowledge of his mother's crime, and at the shame he had inherited, he at once withdrew the suit he was pressing upon Esther, and she in her turn not only voluntarily resigned all claim to the Transome estate, but returned to her allegiance to Felix, and became his wife.

This sketch of the plot will indicate that it is even more complicated than any Miss EVANS has essayed in her previous works. She involves her characters in needless difficulties now and then, from which it can hardly be said that they are always skilfully extricated. In the opening chapters of the work, Harold Transome is brought forward so prominently as to overshadow Felix Holt entirely, and indeed the question will suggest itself to every reader whether the book might not more appropriately be named from Harold than from Felix. The closing chapters, also, are in some respects unsatisfactory. No sufficient reason is brought out for Esther's extraordinary act of self-abnegation in withdrawing all claims upon the estate, and her coquetting with Harold, when it is so evident that her affections had been pledged to Felix, mars a character which is certainly in other respects one of the most charming ever drawn by the pen of Miss EVANS. In spite of these minor defects, however, the story is an admirable one as well for its dashes of humor and strongly individualized characters as for its faithful sketches of English life during a period of memorable political excitement. The points which are constantly made will be much better appreciated in England than they can be elsewhere, and for that reason it cannot be expected that the book will be as popular here as some of Miss EVANS' previous productions.

THE RED DOCTOR.—Translated from the French of J. P. LAFITTE, by HUON D'ARAMIS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This, in some respects, rather remarkable story, is based upon the history of that brillian sceptic and man of pleasure, and afterward Christian, the Count STRUENZEE, who for years, from 1768 to 1772, was the most notable character at the court of Denmark. The author presents a rather different estimate of the character of CHRISTIAN VII. from that generally received, and shows him to be more weak than profligate. The introduction of Dr. MESMER, the fonnder of the science of animal magnetism, seems rather a *tour de force*, but the Doctor, while performing an important service to the Count in one of his intrigues, and being subsequently a temporary victim thereby, is made to serve the purpose of the Chorus in Greek plays, and in so doing relates some interesting circumstances connected with the early progress of mesmerism. The book is worth reading for its pleasantly dramatic and yet simple style.

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES. By LILIAN FOSTER, author of "Wayside Glimpses North and South," &c. New-York: RICHARDSON & CO.

The record of President JOHNSON'S career cannot be too often reviewed, nor can his speeches be too widely circulated; and every volume which shall lead his countrymen or countrywomen to make themselves better acquainted with his history therefore deserves a warm welcome. Mrs. FOSTER'S work has mainly been that of compilation, but she gives abundant proof of her warm admiration for the President. An excellent steel engraving of President JOHNSON forms the frontispiece of the volume.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

What it is Intended to Do and What it is Doing.

At No. 22 West Houston-street, a few doors west of Broadway, there is a charitable institution known as "The Home for Fallen Women." Its object is implied by its name—to save from further drgradation those unfortunate women who have strayed from the paths of rectitude. Its location is a good one for the purposes, being in the very heart of that portion of the City abounding in street-walkers and abandoned women. The Home is a neat brick house, formerly occupied as a house of prostitution, and now surrounded by those vile places. There are at present within its walls nineteen females who have sought its shelter to save themselves from destruction. The Home was established in January last, and consequently its usefulness is yet in its infancy. Still, it has given evidence of what can be done by an institution properly conducted and properly endowed. So far as it goes, the Home may be pronounced a success. The intent of the managers is to receive and provide for such unfortunate women as may voluntarily apply for aid. There are connected immediately with the Home a Superintendent, a Matron and Assistant Matron. An unfortunate girl applying there for shelter is at once lodged and fed, is advised for her good, and receives religious instruction. A small library, which should be increased by donations, affords her reading matter of a moral character. After having remained at the Home for a few weeks, she is, if possible, provided with a situation in a respectable family. Since the opening of the institution, seventy-five girls have been rescued from the street and thus provided for. It is found that nearly every one of them, previous to coming to the Home, is in the habit of using some stimulant—liquor, opium or tobacco. Some time is required to cure them of this habit, to bring their minds to act intelligently and free from the excitement occasioned by their street life. When this is accomplished, their history, with such degree of truthfulness as they choose to exercise in its telling, is obtained from them. This is subsequently verified so far as possible. The girls, during their residence at the Home, are required to do housework, to do more or less sewing, and to keep their own wardrobe and rooms in order. The house is open at all hours of the day, and the girls are free to go and come as they please. No restraint is imposed upon them, saving the moral restraint of obligations conferred. Of the girls thus far received, about one in ten returns to the street, and the others are provided with situations. It is made a rule by the officers to send the girls only to families who are known to possess good Christian principles. Persons receiving the girls do so with a full knowledge of their previous history, and are cautioned to watch them carefully and to give them good advice. But two girls thus provided for have left their places, and as these were recent cases, their subsequent fate is unknown. Two girls in the Home have been there since its opening—one being placed there by her mother, and the other by her father. Although free to go and come at will, these two prefer to remain where they are, as, indeed, do nearly all the rest. The expenses of the Home, aside from the rent of the building, have thus far averaged less than $200 per month. It is supported entirely by contributions, and the amount thus far received has not been sufficient to enable the managers to do all that they desire. There are no agents of the Home to go into the highways and byways and induce girls to seek refuge there, and the institution is therefore comparatively unknown. While every fallen woman in the City should be made to feel that a home awaits her there whenever she chooses to seek it, probably not one in twenty knows there is such a place in existence. The policemen might do much in the regular course of their duty to fill the Home with women of this class, yet not one Policeman in ten knows of it. Few citizens, comparatively, know anything about it. Whether a lack of funds prevents the managers from giving publicity to their good work, or whether a lack of energy on their part produces the same result, we cannot say. Certain it is that an institution of this kind, properly conducted, should have been able to have brought forth better fruit in the time consumed.

There are in New-York City proper about 4,000 public prostitutes—this is the estimated number of those who have no other means of getting a living. The number of girls who work in the daytime and walk the street at night will fully equal this number. There are also of kept mistresses and semi-respectable women without virtue at least 4,000 more—say, in round numbers, 15,000 prostitutes in New-York. The reclaiming of 75 from this number by an institution devoted to that purpose, in seven months, seems but a trifling work. There is not a woman in the business who follows it from a love of it—on the contrary, it becomes revolting to them after a very short time, and they would gladly return to the paths of rectitude if the way was opened for them. Whisky, opium and other stimulants fill their brain, the excitement of sin carries them on, yet the soul revolts at their evil deeds. The loss of their own self-respect induces them to believe that they can never regain the respect of others. Lift them from this slough of self-degradation, show them that an upright life will win its proper reward, and you can then restore them to the community. One great feature necessary to the restoration of fallen women, is lacking in this Home for the Fallen. This is the means whereby those whom they take from the streets can earn an honest living. At the Home girls can earn nothing—they are required to do the housework of the establishment, but no opportunity is offered them during their stay, to earn a dollar. These girls are used to having money in their pockets, and they have a thousand little wants, not provided for at the institution, which were supplied by their street life. Many girls, too, have adopted the miserable life they lead to enable them to meet imperative demands made upon them—how shall they do this when no work is given them? When the Home is so managed that girls from the street can go there and earn a few dollars per week by their own industry, hundreds will tread the paths now pursued by the seventy-five.

A glance at the causes of prostitution in New-York will convince our readers, and, we trust, the managers of the Home, that *work* is what fallen women require. Our statements are made upon the representation of police authorities who have been required to make this subject their study for years. About one-half of the prostitutes of this City are driven to adopt the life by their Christian parents—that is to say, the iron hand of home rule, the wrong teachings, the misconception by parents of the character of their children, the deprivation of reasonable enjoyment and amusement, drives young girls to seek a life of greater freedom. One-quarter more are the victims of men who delight in the ruin of all that is good. The remainder is composed of those girls who are compelled to work in shops and factories for their living. This latter class is the most difficult to reclaim. From their lowly life of toil, where they were compelled to live in a tenement house, or a hovel with four or five persons crowded into a small room, poorly clad, poorly fed, working from ten to twelve hours a day, for a few shillings, surrounded by drunken and degraded associates, they step to the elegant mansions of sin, where they are clad in rich stuffs, fed upon all the dainties of the season, and have no work to do, their associates comprising the fashionable men of the City, who would not have spoken to the working girl. Their purses well filled, and leisure to spend their money, these girls consider themselves elevated in the social scale. For lack of education, many of them do not know that their life is a sin; they were brought up with vice, and know not virtue. It is not to be expected that such as these can be readily reformed—can be induced to abandon what to them seems an easy life, for one of toil and suffering. But all the rest are subjects for the philanthropist, and should be sought out by the agents of the Home for Fallen Women, and institutions of a like character. She who has been driven forth by her parents, and she who owes her fall to the wickedness of man, despise themselves for yielding to the tempter, and would gladly return to the fold. But who will take them in? They fear to ask. Society should provide for them. Place them where, by hard work—they care not how hard—they can earn their living, and joyfully will they thank you. The managers of the Home claim that they do supply situations as far as possible, and good ones, too. But many of these girls are not fitted for menial work, and should be supplied with situations where their mechanical skill would be called into requisition. Put up at the Home, for instance, twenty-five or thirty sewing machines, obtain from the shops whatever sewing there is to be done, and give to the girls whom you would reform work to do. Charge them a nominal price for their board, and let them have the remainder of their earnings. Impart to them at once a feeling of independence—freedom from sin and an honest living obtained by their own work—and you secure them from relapsing into their former life. This is what the Home for Fallen Women should but does not do. As the institution grows older and wealthier, it may increase in usefulness, but it lacks energy now, perhaps from want of means. It is doing something, however, toward remedying the great social evil in our midst, and in consequence should be more liberally supported by our citizens. It is seldom we can get all we want; let us therefore be thankful for what we have and do our best to get more.

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

Deputy Registrar STILES, having made a visit of inspection to the Kings County Penitentiary, the Truant Home, the Almshouse and the Hospital, reported to Dr. CONKLING yesterday that he had found only one serious case of cholera in the Penitentiary and none in either of the other institutions mentioned. In the Penitentiary a dozen patients were convalescent, the disease having been arrested before reaching the stage of collapse. In the Brooklyn Truant Home one fatal case had occurred, and several were suffering from severe diarrhœa, but in none was collapse threatened. No sources of disease exist within the inclosure, but the institution is located at the foot of the ridge on which the Penitentiary stands, and is exposed to the same noxious surroundings.

No case of cholera has occurred either in the Brooklyn Almshouse or the hospital; but both of these institutions are crowded, (in the former are 800 inmates,) and should the disease break out among them, it would make fearful havoc. The nuisances which have been reported in this vicinity have been inspected, warned, and have, no doubt, been placed by their owners in as good sanitary condition as possible; but their very existence involves danger, and the air for miles around is poisoned. Nothing, remarks Dr. STILES, but their summary suppression will avail to save the institutions from the impending danger.

THE DEATH OF DR. CALHOUN.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. SWAN, of David's Island, has written a letter for the Press, wherein he says: "The first case of cholera at Hart's Island made its appearance in my company July 8. The soldier was taken to the hospital at 3 o'clock A. M., and before I arose Assistant Surgeon CALHOUN came to my quarters and told me that one of my men had the cholera. The soldier died in eight hours from the time he was taken. Cholera after this occurred every day. To show that this was the first case, it only need be stated that but one death had previously taken place on the island for weeks, and that none of the men already sick in the hospital at that time have since died, while four out of five of those since taken to the hospital with cholera have been fatal cases. The officers of the post had every confidence in Dr. CALHOUN."

Col. SWAN'S letter was drawn out by an inaccurate newspaper paragraph, as follows: The death of Dr. CALHOUN, on Hart's Island, is accounted for by the fact that he was surrounded by cholera patients for several days before he knew what disease he was dealing with. Not a single case of cholera occurred among the nurses and others employed at the quarantine the present season.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. MARY HAHN, aged 55 years, a native of Germany, was taken sick with cholera in Sixty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, on Thursday. She was taken to the Red House Hospital.

2. ALICE MCCABE, aged 70 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 200 Avenue C, was taken sick with cholera on Thursday morning.

3. HENRY ALBERT, living at No. 926 Third-avenue, after suffering with choleraic diarrhœa two days, was sent to the Red House Hospital on Thursday evening.

4. GEORGE HEBLE, aged 63 years, a native of Germany, and

5. ELIZABETH HEBLE, aged 60 years, of No. 77 Suffolk-street, rear, were found by an inspector early on Friday morning, suffering with cholera. The former died at 4 A. M, and the latter at 2:30 P. M.

6. ELIZA TANNER, of No. 217 West Seventeenth-street, who had recently been discharged from Blackwell's Island, was found suffering from cholera on Friday morning. Taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

7. THOMAS O'BRIEN, aged 11 years, living in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near First-avenue, was found suffering with cholera on Friday.

8. MARGARET HENNESSY, aged 24 years, a native of England, living at No. 243 Bowery, having been found suffering under an attack of cholera, on Friday, was removed to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

9. JOHN WOODS, aged 48 years, a native of Ireland, was found suffering with cholera at No. 89 Greenwich-street, and removed to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

10. CHARLES RITTER, aged 56 years, a native of Germany, living at No. 150 Chrystie-street, having been found sick of cholera, was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital on Friday morning.

11. THOMAS MOORE, aged 60 years, living at No. 282 Third-street, was taken down by cholera on Friday.

12. Mrs. DEFREER, aged 64 years, living at No. 240 Mulberry-st., in the rear, was reported ill of cholera on Friday morning. An Inspector visited the place and verified the report.

13. JOHN ROEDER, aged 11 years, at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, died of cholera on Friday morning.

14. JOSEPH MORGENSTERN, aged 45 years, a native of Germany, died at No. 25 Marion-street, on Friday morning, of cholera.

15. JOHN GRADY, aged 13 years, a native of New-York, living at No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-street, was taken sick with cholera on the 1st of August. An Inspector found the case well marked on Friday.

16. Mrs. CONNON, of Seventy-sixth-street, near First-avenue, was taken down by cholera at 1 P. M. on Friday, and when visited by Sanitary-Inspector WHITE was found in collapse.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

ANTON HARTWIG, No. 90 Greenwich-street, top floor, was found by Inspector POOLEY, suffering from cholera, and in collapse, on Friday afternoon.

EDDY BANNIKER, at the intersection of Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, died of cholera, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. This is one of the most pestilential spots within the City limits, the inhabitants living in the most filthy manner.

MARGARET DOWNEY, aged 48 years; HELEN DOWNEY, aged 17 years, and KATE DOWNEY, aged 8 years, are suffering from cholera, at No. 37 Mulberry-street, in the alley.

MARGARET MURPHY, of No. 126 Cherry-street, was reported ill, of cholera, at 4:55 P. M.

Dr. M. W. GRAY, of No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-street, was ill of cholera on Wednesday night. When seen by an Inspector he had not gone into collapse, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. He died at 3:30 P. M., August 2.

Cases of cholera were also reported at No. 408 Seventh-avenue and No. 199 Avenue C, and Dr. GRISWOLD was sent to authenticate the reports.

In all of the cases reported above, the premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, as usual.

Dr. SCHOENBERG, of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifth-street, reported five cases of cholera in Sixty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue. The residents of the neighborhood refused any information; but the Doctor ascertained that several persons had recently died there of cholera.

A Sanitary Inspector, in reporting a case of cholera at No. 1,383 Broadway, describes the place as one of the foulest plague spots in the City—one which, if not immediately disinfected, will breed a pestilence.

THE HOSPITAL AT RED HOUSE.

Yesterday mornings's report of Dr. T. H. WHITE, in charge of the Red House Hospital, shows that there were only three patients remaining, namely:

ALBERT CHRISTIAN, aged 3, cholera; AUGUSTA CHRISTIAN, 10, cholera morbus; and MARY CHRISTIAN, 37, exhaustion.

THOMAS SULLIVAN was discharged cured.

THE BATTERY BARRACKS HOSPITAL.

There were ten patients remaining at this institution, according to yesterday morning's report. The following named persons were admitted since last report:

ROSALIA WANSCHARA, from Castle Garden, cholera; THOMAS HOLLYAND, from Battery Park, cholera morbus; ELIZA TANNER, No. 217 West Seventeenth-street, cholera; MARGARET HENNESSY, No. 243 Bowery, cholera; JOHN WOODS, No. 89 Greenwich-street, cholera; CHARLES RITTER, No. 150 Christie-street, cholera.

All of the above-named, except the last, were admitted on Thursday. RITTER was admitted yesterday morning. JOHN REILLY, of No. 91 Mulberry-street, and THOMAS HOLLYWOOD, Battery Park, were discharged, the former on Thursday, and the latter yesterday morning.

The following deaths have occurred:

CHRISTINA JOHNSON, aged 60 years, was admitted, and died on Thursday.

ROSALIE WAUSHARA was admitted, and died on Thursday.

NANCY MCALLISTER was admitted on Thursday, and died yesterday morning.

The first-named came from No. 105 Greenwich-street, and the two latter from Castle Garden.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. HONORA SMITH, aged 90, taken on the 2d inst.; found in collapse at 11 A. M.

2. DANIEL O'KEEFE, Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, taken at 11 A. M., 2d inst.; now in collapse.

3. ELIZA CLARK, Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue; died 2d inst.

4. JAMES BROKAW, No. 9 Division-street; found dead Aug. 2.

5. Mrs. ELIZABETH MCVAY, aged 31, residing in King-street, near Van Brunt, taken the 2d; now convalescent.

6. MARGARET KENNEDY, King-street, near Columbia, taken on the 1st inst.

7. MICHAEL BURNS, Nineteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; convalescent.

8. PATRICK GLENNON, Twenty-second-street; taken July 30: died Aug. 2.

9. FRANCIS O'CONNELL, corner of Conover and Dikeman streets; taken Aug. 1; in collapse.

10. MARY PLUNT, corner of King and William streets; partial collapse.

11. Mrs. IMLAY; taken Aug. 2; died same day.

12. DENNIS MULLOWHAN, corner of Conover and Walcott streets; taken to the Cholera Hospital.

13. FELIX SPITZENBERGER, No. 1 Rapelyea-street; died at 8 A. M. Friday morning.

WARNING FROM ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. SWINBURNE forwarded the following to President SCHULTZ yesterday, and orders were at once given in reference to the arrival of rags from Southern ports:

> OFFICE OF POST SURGEON, ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1866.
>
> SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that persons here have been purchasing for shipment to New-York and other cities, rags, some of which, and, I believe, a large proportion of them, have been stolen from the small-pox hospital in this city. The clothes and bedding, instead of being burned, were buried, and the negroes dug them up and have been disposing of them to the different rag merchants. I have taken the liberty of informing you of this matter, in order that if you deem it necessary proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spread of this fearful disease. It has raged with considerable violence for some time here, and its ravages are again commencing.
>
> Very respectfully, H. C. YAUND.
>
> Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer, New-York.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

At the Philadelphia Board of Health the report of cholera in that city for Thursday was, that only four cases and one death had occurred.

CHOLERA IN DETROIT.

CLEMENT BORDEN died on Tuesday, at Mount Clemens, Detroit, of Asiatic cholera, after five days' illness—the first case in the State of Michigan.

CHOLERA ON THE ISLANDS.

Yesterday's report from Blackwell's Island showed that in the Workhouse, on Wednesday and Thursday, thirty-three persons died of cholera, and seventy-six were down with acute diarrhœa. Two died at the City Cemetery, and two in the Lunatic Asylum. Since the first appearance of the malady, eighty-two patients have been ill on Blackwell's Island, and fifty-seven of the number have died.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The Burial Permit Book at the Bureau of Records has the following figures:

July 29	59	Aug. 1	132
July 30	101	Aug. 2	108
July 31	110	Aug. 3	101

Soldiers' Protective Claim Association.

In obedience to a call which has been circulated for several days, quite a large number of soldiers assembled last evening at No. 136 Bowery, for the purpose of forming an association by means of which to secure bounties to be paid under the recent act of Congress. A majority of those assembled were Germans. Col. HERMAN was called to the chair, and read a brief address, denouncing claim agents generally, the last Congress for not granting larger bounties, and indorsing President JOHNSON as the soldier's friend. Remarks of a similar nature were made by one or two others, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It is of the greatest interest to the soldiers and other persons entitled to the new bounty to take such action which will secure them the most economical and speedy settlement of their claims, and to protect them against the extortions of irresponsible and unscrupulous claim agents or brokers.

Whereas, The organization of a "Soldiers' Protective Claim Association," with a general manager worthy of our confidence, will realize the object in view in centralizing the common interest of the soldiers, and thus affording the General Government the facility of settlement of the claims with the shortest possible delay.

Whereas, We cannot but acknowledge with gratitude the generous offer tendered to us by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment and Relief Agency, through its manager, Col. HERMAN, to collect our claims without any charge, and

Whereas, The disinterested and gratuitous services rendered for over one year by Col. HERMAN to the cause of the discharged and disabled soldiers and sailors and their families entitle him to our respect and confidence, and we are for that reason desirous of offering him a just compensation for his personal trouble, and for the expenses he will have to incur to obtain the settlement of our additional bounty, and

Whereas, We hope that President JOHNSON, who has, in so many instances, manifested his strong sympathy toward the soldiers, will urge, by all means in his power, the prompt execution of the new bounty law, which, we regret to say, has been passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress in the most disgraceful manner.

Resolved, That we hereby agree to form the Soldiers' Protective Claim Association, and invite our late brothers in arms, and also the other persons entitled to the new bounty to join our organization, as it offers the guarantee of the more honest, economical and speedy settlement of our claims.

Resolved, We elect Col. HERMAN, who has proved to be the soldier's true friend, the General Manager of our Association, and we hereby agree to offer him five per cent. of the amount of claims collected by him as a testimonial for his services, and a just compensation for his trouble and his future expenses.

Resolved, That we elect as Advisory Board of our Association Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. M. T. MCMAHON and Judge DITTENHOEFFER, who have, in many instances, used their personal influence to ameliorate the condition of the veterans.

Resolved, That we respectfully express to President JOHNSON our deep gratitude for having so often manifested his strong sympathy toward the soldiers and sailors, by recognizing them as the truest and most reliable Union men.

Resolved, That we confine ourselves, for the present, to express our dissatisfaction at the disgraceful manner in which the Thirty-ninth Congress has passed the Bounty Law, and we reserve, to take further action, in another place and other time.

Resolved, That we request our manager to present the above preceding resolutions to the President of the United States, and ask of His Excellency, in the name of the soldiers, to give us all facilities to obtain, at the shortest possible delay, the settlement of our claims, for the relief of our families and that of the widows and orphans of our brothers in arms who died, in defence of the nation's liberties.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Press of New-York for having so generously defended the cause of the discharged veterans.

No other business was transacted. The whole affair was managed by Col. HERMAN and Mr. ZIMMERMAN, the former being the gentleman alluded to in the resolutions. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Arrest of Gen. Santa Anna.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard

It will be remembered that the plaintiff in the case of MONTGOMERY *vs.* ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA was discharged from an order of arrest obtained against him on the ground that he had falsely represented himself as the agent of Gen. SANTA ANNA, and which agency was repudiated by the defendant.

The plaintiff claims that the General has acted maliciously, and that it was his fault that he suffered imprisonment and damages to the amount of $25,000.

An order of arrest was granted by Judge BARNARD yesterday holding the General to bail in the sum of $30,000. The General was arrested during the day by Deputies MOORE and MCGONEGAL, and upon giving the required bail he was released from custody. The order was originally for $75,000, but on the application of defendant's counsel the amount was reduced to $30,000.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
1. March, "Aquatic"	Dodworth
2. Overture, "Il Barbier de Siviglia"	Rossini
3. Waltz, "The Three Guardsmen"	Thos. Baker
4. Adagio and Rondo	Golde
PART II.	
5. Leopoldstadter Polka	Strauss
6. Overture to "Lurline"	W. V. Wallace
7. "Songs of the Olden Time," Quadrille	Coote
8. Grand Selection from "Attila"	Verdi
PART III.	
9. March from "Crispino e la Comare"	Ricci
10. Green Hill Noturno	H. B. Dodworth
11. Rosa Polka Mazurka	Burckhardt
12. Fornana Galop	Kuhner

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

SEQUEL TO LAST WEDNESDAY'S TRIALS.

If Patrolman WILLIAM H. DE CAMP—who must have known what testimony Capt. JACOBS would probably introduce against him—had waived examination and pleaded guilty, he would, we dare say, have escaped with perhaps five days' fine. But he insisted upon making an elaborate defence, with a lawyer and a cloud of witnesses to assist, and his assistants contrived, not to clear him, but to show that his offence was one which the Commissioners cannot overlook. The charges, which were preferred by Capt. JACOBS, were four in number; but they accused him merely of "lounging in conversation with a woman" from 10:05 to 10:20, from 10:40 to 10:55, and from 11:30 P. M. to 12 on the 26th ultimo; from 12:33 to 12:45 A. M. on the 30th; from 11:40 to 11:55 P. M. on the 27th ultimo, and from 12:35 to 1:25 A. M. on the 28th. All this, on its face, might have been viewed by the Commissioners as simple sidewalk lounging and chatting—a casual stopping to while away a tedious 10 minutes or so, with an occasional forgetfulness of the flight of time. But when the accused introduced Mrs. FERRIS, the woman in whose company he had bartered away Police time, and the witness undertook to show, not only that the charges were false with respect to time, but that whenever the officer had been in conversation with her upon Police business, the Commissioners began to be interested, and they therefore permitted Capt. JACOBS to cross-question in his own way, and bring out such facts as suited his purpose.

The hearing was commenced on Wednesday, and then Officer DE CAMP swore that he had no acquaintance with the woman whose name was brought out in the testimony of Capt. JACOBS. An adjournment was effected thereupon, and on Thursday morning Mrs. FERRIS was introduced. She is a large, very attractive woman, with a surplus of vitality and the voice of a syren. She knew the officer by sight, and had twice or thrice stopped him on the sidewalk to make known her suspicion that burglars were prowling near her house; once or twice he entered and searched her premises, but never wasted fifteen minutes there, nor was he a frequent visitor at her house. Her testimony, throughout, was a flat contradiction of Capt. JACOBS' sworn charges, and from the beginning of her deposition to the end, it was clear that she had resolved upon clearing Officer DE CAMP, if it could be done by perpendicular and stupendous swearing. When she had done, Capt. JACOBS first brought her to the frank confession that she had not for some time past lived with her husband, and he then introduced Sergeant PIERCE, who made a straightforward oath that while on his tour of the Forty-second Precinct, he encountered Capt. JACOBS and with him timed Officer DE CAMP at Mrs. FERRIS' house from 12:35 to 1:25 on the morning of the 28th ultimo, thus establishing one of the charges beyond the possibility of doubt. He appears to have been warned that officers were watching him on this occasion, as he took a circuitous route to his post, and leaked out to the sidewalk around the corner. His counsel desired time to exhibit malice on the part of the Captain in preferring the charges; but the Commissioners would not listen, saying that whether the Captain entertained ill feeling or otherwise it was but his duty to see that his subordinates failed not in theirs, and the Captain, to relieve the counsellor, freely admitted that he was not by any means partial to Officer DE CAMP. This closed the trial, and the trial finishes Officer DE CAMP'S career as a Policeman.

ANOTHER "WANTON ASSAULT."

Mrs. MARY ANN HOLMES, of No. 177 Wooster-street, accused Patrolman JOHN CORKEY of seizing her indecently, striking her thrice, and pushing her down a flight of stairs. Having made her general accusation, she entered upon a rambling tale about Officer CORKEY'S aged mother, who dwells in the garret of No. 177 Wooster-street, and whom he treats like a brute, and who has sold jewelry which her son had received from bawds on the street, &c., &c. All this was Mrs. HOLMES' showing. Officer CORKEY, taking the stand, denied the impeachment from beginning to end, and offered to show that his behavior toward his maternal parent had been that of a dutiful son; that the charge against him was a "put-up job," and moreover, that Mrs. HOLMES constantly associated with shoplifters. The hearing was adjourned from Wednesday to Thursday to enable the officer to secure witnesses, and on Thursday he introduced testimony which gave him a triumphant acquittal. He alleges that the husband of the complainant is behind the charge, he having, the officer charges, repeatedly demanded $50 for his influence in getting him into the Police Department.

A POLICE LAW POINT.

Mr. FRANCOIS BRAILLARD, of No. 16 Cortlandt-street, complained that Patrolman MARTIN DIXON refused to arrest a person who had committed a gross assault upon him near the Grand-street Ferry. As the complainant did not appear to substantiate his affidavit, the officer's testimony was taken, as follows: "I saw no assault, nor could I discover any evidence that an offence had been committed; therefore, under police rule, I could not make an arrest." Cleared.

BURGLARY IN GREENWICH-STREET.

Capt. PETTY summoned Patrolmen JOHN W. ROMER, JOHN F. MOLONEY, and RICHARD GEARY to trial for failing to intercept the burglars who, on the night of the 15th ult., entered the bonded warehouse at No. 324 Greenwich-street, and stole therefrom $5,000 worth of silks and velvets. It was shown that while the accused were properly patroling their respective posts, a number of burglars scaled a fence inclosing a vacant lot in the rear of the warehouse, and that, having gained the roof, they entered through a scuttle, and let themselves and the goods out on a rope from one of the rear windows. This they might easily have done by keeping one of their confederates on the street to watch the Police, and inform them when the officers were at remote ends of their respective posts. No blame attached to the officers. Capt. PETTY subsequently recovered the goods, which, it seems, the burglars took by a boat, that night, to Jersey City.

"WANTON ASSAULT," AGAIN.

Mr. THOMAS COLLINS, of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, went to a fire between 12 and 1 o'clock one morning, and was ordered out of the lines. He alleges that Patrolman ALEXANDER HAYES was unnecessarily hasty and severe in seizing him by the throat and putting him out. Sergeant POLLEY testified that he ordered Officer HAYES to clear the block for the Fire Department; Mr. COLLINS did not obey when ordered outside the lines, but demanded the officer's number. Giving him this, HAYS reported to the Sergeant, and was ordered to put the man out peremptorily. After a civilian has demanded an officer's number, with a view to reporting him, and the officer has been ordered to remove that citizen, it is reasonable to presume that the officer will execute his order with a degree of vigor; and it is therefore not improbable that Mr. COLLINS did go outside the lines on the night of the alleged "wanton assault" at a high rate of involuntary locomotion.

CLUB EXERCISE.

Capt. ULMAN sent Patrolmen THOS. HOLLAND and JOHN SANDERS to trial for fighting each other with clubs in the Union Market Police Station. Neither having been seriously wounded, both were reticent when brought before the Police Commissioners, and so the cause of the quarrel was not revealed. The officers have been on the force three and five months, respectively. President ACTON thought this charge evidence that they were making progress in baton exercise, and intimated that the Board would award each a suitable fine.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GRAND LARCENY.

EDWARD H. DUPREE, of No. 41 Crosby-street, made the acquaintance of HATTIE BROWN on Thursday evening, and accompanied her to a saloon in Mercer-street, and while there was suddenly seized with vomiting. While in that condition HATTIE was very assiduous in her attentions, but soon after left. DUPREE subsequently discovered that his pocketbook, containing $25, had been abstracted from his pocket, and he accordingly caused HATTIE'S arrest by Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth Precinct. When taken into custody a $10 bill was found in her possession, and identified by the complainant as his property. The accused was yesterday arraigned before the Court, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail. She is 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 125 Washington-street.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

On the 10th of June CHARLES HARPER entered the store of LUCY MATHEWS, at No. 1,245 Broadway, and after making certain purchases, tendered in payment therefor three $20 bills on the East River Bank, of this city, and receiving a small amount of change departed. Subsequently Miss MATTHEWS discovered that the bills were all counterfeits. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police were notified, by her, but they failed to find HARPER until yesterday, when Officer ROURKE arrested him and brought him into Court to answer the charge then made by Miss MATTHEWS. The prisoner denied the whole transaction, but the evidence being so strong against him, he was fully committed for trial, the magistrate declining to receive bail. HARPER is 38 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 275 Third-avenue.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Officer BAKER, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a young man giving the name of GEORGE WILLIAMS, who he detected in the act of robbing a lady in Chatham-street. The policeman watched him just long enough to fix the felony upon him, when he arrested him. The accused was locked up for trial in default of bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly

BURGLARY.

About midnight of Thursday last a burglary was committed on the premises No. 608 West Forty-seventh-street, occupied as a residence by HENRY A. HEISER. The burglar effected an entrance through the rear basement window, and appropriated a pocket-book containing $30 in Treasury notes. While roaming through the house the thief was surprised and arrested by Officers ELLRODT and COOK, of the Twenty-second Precint. The prisoner gave his name as PATRICK MCMAHON, and his age as 19 years. He was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

General Average—The Relations of the Ship and Cargo—Where the Cargo Continues under the Control of the Master, so that it may be Taken on Board for the Purpose of Prosecuting the Voyage, the Common Interest Remains—But where the Master Abandons the Ship to the Underwriters, the Separation Between the Ship and Cargo Becomes Complete, and All Community of Interest is Gone—Discrimination in Favor of Different Consignments—Special Power and Obligation of the Master.

Alexander McAndrew et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Isaac Thatcher et al.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and the decision reversing the decree of the Court below is regarded as one of great moment to shipping interests. Following is the substance of the opinion (reduced about one-half) delivered by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD: Plaintiffs in the Court below were the owners of the ship *Rachel*, and the defendants were the consignees of a certain portion of the cargo under a bill of lading consigning to order. Record shows that the controversy grew out of a disaster which happened to the ship while on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, with all her cargo on board. Action was assumpsit, and the plea was the general issue. Substance of the declaration was, that the ship, with the cargo on board, in the prosecution of the voyage, was, by the peril of the seas, forced upon a certain bank, known as the west bank on the high seas, and that the ship, with the cargo, was thereby put in great danger of being totally lost; and that various expenses were incurred in the endeavor to save the ship and cargo, amounting in all to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and the allegation is that by means thereof the ship and cargo were saved, and that the goods consigned to the defendants were duly delivered to them and were by them accepted. Claim set up by the plaintiffs was for the freight due from the defendants, and for their rateable proportion of the expenses incurred in saving the ship and cargo. Defendants paid the claim for freight, but refused to pay any part of the claim for general average.

1. Parties went to trial, and the verdict and judgment were for the plaintiffs; and the defendants excepted to the charge of the presiding Justice, and removed the case into this Court. Exceptions were duly filed by the defendants, both to the charge of the Court as given to the Jury, and to the refusal of the Court to instruct the Jury as requested; but in the view taken of the case, it will not be necessary to examine the prayers for instruction, nor to remark upon any part of the charge of the Court except the introductory proposition, which undoubtedly made it the duty of the Jury to find their verdict for the plaintiffs. Substantial effect of the language employed by the Court was, that the cargo of defendants, upon the evidence given in the case, was bound to contribute in general average to the expenses incurred in saving the vessel, and if so, then the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Neither party pretends that there was any dispute about the facts in the case, as assumed by the Court, but the defendants insist that in view of the evidence as understood by both parties the instruction should have been that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover.

2. Conceded facts were that the ship sailed from Liverpool on the 29th day of July, 1859, with a general cargo, consigned to various persons, and consisting, among other things, of four hundred boxes liquorice paste, consigned to the defendants. Proof also showed that the vessel, with her cargo on board, arrived in safety inside of Sandy Hook, on the 21st day of September, of the same year; but in coming up the bay in a heavy gale from the eastward, she struck on the West Bank, in the lower bay of the harbor, and became fast. Steamtugs went in the afternoon of that day to her assistance, and endeavored to get her off, but without any success. Regarding the ship and cargo in peril, the master accepted the services of the first steamer which came alongside, and the agreement was that, if the steamer was successful in getting the ship off, he was to pay $1,000; but, if unsuccessful, was to pay nothing. Under that agreement the steamer passed her hawser on board and made fast to the ship; but finding that her power was not sufficient to accomplish the object, she set a signal for another steamtug, and another immediately came to her aid, and the power of both combined was tried, but they could not start the ship from where she lay imbedded in the sand. Statement of record also is that these steamers continued their efforts to get the ship off for several hours, and during that period a third steamer came alongside, and made her hawser fast to the after bitts of the ship; but in her endeavor to start the ship, she parted her hawser, and all came to the conclusion that her efforts were fruitless. Master, at 6 o'clock the same afternoon, left the ship and went to the port for advice and assistance, but the mate and mariners remained on board, although at 4 o'clock on the following morning it appears that the water in the ship was of the depth of fourteen and a half feet, and that it was increasing fast. Cargo was insured in New-York, and ship in Boston. Underwriters of the cargo and consignees of the ship become advised of the stranding of the ship, and the former, with the knowledge of the latter, during the forenoon of the second day after the disaster, sent their agent to the ship for the purpose of saving, if possible, both the vessel and the cargo. Steamer with the agent on board arrived alongside about nine o'clock, and it appears that she had a schooner in tow, and every necessary appliance, such as a steam-pump and wrecking apparatus, to rescue the ship, or, if necessary, to discharge the cargo. They continued these efforts, under the direction of the master, after his return to the ship, for two days, but finding that they were unable to get the ship off, they continued to discharge the cargo in lighters, and transport it to its place of destination. Such of the cargo as was so discharged and transported was placed in the custody of the agents of the ship, and these agents, upon receiving the usual average bond, delivered the same to the consignees. Corresponding efforts were continued until the 26th day of the same month, when, as the master testifies, the steam-pumps were taken down and carried away, having finished discharging the cargo. Before the agent left, however, he went to New-York and consulted with the consignees of the ship, and they refused to authorize him to incur any further expense. Positive statement is, that the ship at that time was fast settling in the sand, and that the tide ebbed and flowed in her as she lay. Intelligence of the disaster also reached the underwriters of the ship, and they sent their agent to the wreck. He went on board at 1 o'clock the next morning after the other agent left, and took charge of the ship; but at 9 o'clock the crew came off, and refused to do duty. Deprived of their services, he went immediately to New-York and employed other men to supply their places, and the crew left the ship. Next two days were spent in procuring oil casks and in attempts to buoy the ship by their use, but without any beneficial result, except to save some of the materials of the vessel. Violence of the storm increased, and it was found next morning that the ship at her hatches had eighteen feet of water; and as the sea was breaking over her, and she was apparently going to pieces, the agent of the underwriters directed that her main-topmast should be cut away, and that order was carried into effect. Unable to do more, the master abandoned the ship, and left her where she lay, in charge of the agent of her underwriters. Undismayed by the peril of her condition, the agent of her underwriters continued his endeavors until the 11th day of November following, and on that day, by the assistance of two steamers, he succeeded in getting her free, and towed her up to the marine railway, at Hunter's Point, for repairs. Examination there made showed that there were remnants of the cargo on board, and upon that discovery they were discharged and delivered to the consignees. 3. Views of defendants are, that the case, as stated, is not a case for contribution in general average, and that the Court erred in instructing the Jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to recovery. Primary proposition maintained by the defendants is that expenses incurred in a voyage, although they were necessary and proper, are not to be carried into general average unless they were of an extraordinary character, nor unless it appears that they were insured for the joint benefit of the ship and cargo; and that inasmuch as it appears in this case that the cargo had been stored in safety at the place of destination before the expenses, for which the suit was commenced, were incurred, the claim of the plaintiffs cannot be sustained. Decision and judgment in the case must depend upon the question whether the several sums expended by the agent of the underwriters of the ship, after he went on board and took charge of the vessel, and the men and means employed to save her, were properly carried into the adjustment, because it is conceded that if those sums be excluded from the general average the verdict should be for the defendants. 4. Sacrifices voluntarily made in the course of the voyage, of part of the ship or cargo, to save the residue of the adventure from an impending peril, or extraordinary expenses incurred for the benefit of both ship and cargo, and which become necessary by a common peril, are usually regarded as the proper subjects of general average. All losses which give a claim to general average contribution, says a standard writer upon the law of insurance, may be divided into two great classes. 1. Those which arise from sacrifices of part of the ship or part of the cargo, purposely made in order to save the whole cargo from perishing. 2. Those which arise out of extraordinary expenses incurred for the joint benefit of both ship and cargo. (2 Am. on Ins., 881.) Present case, if the defendants are liable at all, fall within the latter class, and, consequently, it will not be necessary to remark upon the former class, although cases of jettison are much more frequently presented for decision than cases growing out of the stranding of a vessel. Stranding in this case was involuntary; but it cannot be doubted that the ship and cargo were jointly exposed to a common peril, and were in imminent danger of being wholly lost. Such being the fact, it is clear that the expenses of saving the ship and cargo were a proper subject of a joint and rateable contribution in general average by vessel, freight and cargo, provided the vessel and cargo were saved by the same series of measures during the continuance of the common peril which created the joint necessity for the expenses. (Ben. & Stev. on Av., p. 96; Baily on Av., 46, 71; Birkly *vs.* Presgroove, 1 East, 220, Add. on Con., 490.) Undoubtedly the community of extraordinary peril commenced with the stranding of the vessel, but the question is where it terminated. Three theories may be suggested: 1. That it terminated when the cargo was separated from the ship, and was transported to the port of destination and delivered to the consignee. 2. That it terminated when the master, acting in good faith, as the agent of all concerned, yielded to the necessities of his situation, and abandoned the endeavors to save the ship, and left her where she stranded, in charge of the agent of the Underwriters. 3. That it did not terminate until the ship was gone from the bank where she was stranded, and arrived at the marine railway for repairs, in her port of destination. The Rhodian law is universally admitted to be the parent of maritime contribution, and the principle of the rule there laid down is that "what is given for the general benefit of all shall be made good by the contribution of all;" and hence it is that losses which arise out of extraordinary expenses incurred for the joint benefit of ship and cargo, are as clearly to be carried into the adjustment as those which arise from sacrifices of part of the ship or part of the cargo. It is also a settled rule that where a vessel is stranded in the course of her voyage, and by labor and expense she is again set afloat and completes her voyage, such expenses are the subject of general average. (Bed. Com. Ins. Co. *vs.* Parker, 2 Pick., R. 7; Ben. and Stev. on Av., p. 139.) In Phillips on Insurance, it is said: 1. That if the ship is got off without discharging her cargo, or by discharging only a part of it, then the whole expense is general average, unless the vessel needs repairs; but if she needs repairs, those are particular average. 2. That if the vessel does not float when the whole cargo is discharged, the subsequent expenses do not concern the cargo, but are particular average on the vessel in the same manner as repairs. 3. That goods when landed from a stranded ship, and delivered to the consignee, cease to be liable to contribute for expenses subsequently incurred. The Court say that the first of these propositions is undoubtedly correct, but grave doubts are entertained whether the second and third can be admitted *in all cases* without important qualifications. On the other hand, it held to be an undoubted rule that goods or any interests not liable to contribute for any general average or expenses incurred subsequently to their ceasing to be at risk, because all that was not actually at risk at the time of the sacrifice was made, or the expense incurred, was not saved thereby, and no interest is compelled to contribute to the loss or expense, which was not benefitted by the sacrifice. (2 Phil. Ins., sec. 1,407; 2 Am. Ins., sec. 338.) On this point are cited the propeller *Niagara*; (21 How., 27;) King *vs.* Shephard, (3 Story, C. C., 358;) Elliott *vs.* Russell, (10 Johns, 7.) General average denotes that contribution which is made by all who are parties to the same adventure, toward a loss arising out of extraordinary sacrifices made, or extraordinary expenses incurred by some of them for the common benefit of ship and cargo, usual conditions annexed to such a loss, in order that it may be the object of such contribution, as generally stated, are, that it must have been of an extraordinary nature, advisedly incurred, under circumstances of imminent danger, for the common benefit of the ship and cargo; and it must have aided at least in the accomplishment of that purpose. (M. & P. on ship, 320; Wolsehlon on ship, 336; Smith's M. L., sixth edition, 336; Barnard *vs.* Adams, 19 How., 270.) Where the whole adventure is saved by the master, as the agent of all concerned, the consignments of the cargo at destination and stored in safety, are not relieved from contributing toward the expenses of saving the

residue, nor is the cargo, in that state of the case, relieved from contributing to the expenses of saving the ship, provided the ship and cargo were exposed to a common peril, and the whole adventure was saved by the master in his capacity as agent of all the interests, and by one continuous series of measures. In this case, ship and cargo were in imminent danger from a common peril, and, under these circumstances, it was the duty of the master, as the agent of all concerned, to use his best endeavors and employ his best exertions to save the whole adventure. Before the agents of the underwriters came on board, the master, ascertaining that the consignees of the ship would not authorize any further expenditure, had dismissed the steamers that went to the aid of the ship, and had sent back to the boat all the steam pumps and wrecking apparatus he had employed in his endeavors to save the ship as well as the cargo, and had in fact, decided to abandon the ship as a total loss, and left her in charge of the agent of the underwriters. Prior to that decision the cargo, except a few remnants of small value, had been discharged into lighters and transported to the place of destination, and had been delivered into the possession of the consignees. Having thus saved the cargo, and finding that further efforts to save the ship with the means at his command were fruitless, he relinquished his endeavors and abandoned the undertaking. Undoubtedly the doctrine of general average contribution is deeply founded in the principles of equity and natural justice, but it is not believed that any decided case can be found where the liability to such contribution has been pushed to such an extent as that assumed by the plaintiffs on the above undisputed state of facts. (Slater *vs.* Rubber Company, 26 Conn. R., 129; Verrick *vs.* Holmes, 25 Penn. St., R. 371.) The cases of Bevan *vs.* United States Bank, (4 Whar., 301.,) and Bedford Conn. Insurance Company *vs.* Parker Wool (2 Peck, 1,) cited by plaintiffs, do not sustain their claim in this case. In the former case, the strongest reported case in their favor, the record shows that the master and mariners remained on board, and that they saved the ship, and having returned the residue of the cargo to the ship, the same was duly transported to the place of destination. Standard text writers have doubted the correctness of that decision. The earliest case upon the subject is that of Shepherd *vs.* Wright (How. P. C., 28.,) the decision in which is perfectly consistent with the views expressed in this opinion. The third case cited by the plaintiffs is that of Nelson *vs.* Belmont, (21 New-York, 38,) which has an important bearing upon the question under consideration; plaintiff in that case was the owner of the ship, and claimed general average contribution of the defendants, as the shipper of a certain amount of specie. Intended voyage was from New-Orleans to Havre, but the ship was struck with lightning in the Gulf Stream and was obliged to make a port in distress. Unable to extinguish the fire, the master signaled a vessel in sight and accepted assistance. He transferred the specie to the other vessel, and the arrangement was, that the other vessel should accompany the vessel in distress to Charleston; but after arriving in the harbor, and before the vessels reached the wharf, the master took back the specie, and subsequently deposited it in the bank. Damage was done to the residue of the cargo by fire, and the means adopted to extinguish the fire after the vessel reached the wharf, caused her to sink, and the Master was obliged to incur expense to raise the vessel, in order to prosecute the voyage. Judgment of the Court of Appeal was, that the specie was liable, in general average, for the amount paid for the services of the other vessel, and for the expenses incurred at the port of distress. Precise doctrine advanced was, that the liability to general average continues until the property has been completely separated from the rest of the cargo, and from the whole adventure, so as to have no community of interest remaining. Majority of the Court went further, and held that, if the voyage is not abandoned, and the property, although separated from the rest, is still under the control of the master, and liable to be taken again on board for the purpose of prosecuting the voyage, the common interest remains, and whatever is done for its protection is done at the common expense. Correctness of that decision cannot be doubted; and yet the question may often arise in practice, whether, in a given case, the separation is, or is not so complete as to justify the conclusion that no community of interest remains. Close cases may doubtless arise, but it is believed that, in general, there will not be much difficulty in ascertaining the true line of distinctions. Where a ship was stranded by perils of the sea, and, in order to lighten the vessel, the cargo was discharged, and forwarded in another vessel, and subsequently new measures were adopted, and additional expenses were incurred in getting the ship off, and taking her into port for repairs, it was held that the expenses incurred from the misadventure until the cargo was discharged constituted a general average, but that the subsequent expenses were particular average, and chargeable only to the ship. (Job *vs.* Langton, 6 Ell. and Bl., 779; M. and P. on Ship, (3d ed., 322.) This judgment was affirmed in a subsequent case. (Moran *vs.* Jones, 7 Ell. and Bl., 532.) Applying those principles to the present case, it is held that there was no community of interest remaining between the ship and cargo after the master had abandoned the ship, and left her in charge of the agent of the Underwriters, and after the consignees had declined to authorize any further expense. Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to issue a new venire.

The Fat Boilers and Lime Burners—The Latter Not to be Interfered with by the Health Board—Injunctions Denied the Fat Boilers—"The Powers of the Board of Health are Legitimate, Constitutional and Proper."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

Before Justice McCunn.

The following opinions were rendered yesterday by Mr. Justice McCunn. The facts and circumstances have been already fully published in our columns:

Reynolds vs. *The Board of Health.*—This was a motion to perpetuate an injunction where the Board of Health threaten to prevent the plaintiff from burning shells into lime.

The Judge began by stating that the Board of Health was instituted for a great public purpose, and was invested with powers appropriate and adequate to the accomplishment of that purpose. To stay the progress of pestilence, is an object of the highest possible interest to every member of the community; and it is the duty of the competent authorities to make commensurate provision against the invasion of this as of every other public enemy. In time of war the military authorities are warranted in sacrificing life and property to the maintenance of the public security. In time of peace other functionaries are empowered to exact equal sacrifices for the preservation of the public welfare, whether against the spread of conflagration or the contagion of cholera. To this end property is freely destroyed; and the personal liberty of the citizen restricted, as by quarantine regulations, and it is the duty of the individual to surrender his rights to the exigencies of the general safety. The Legislature to whom the theory of our Government intrusts the guardianship of the public interests, has determined and declared that the presence of cholera in this country presents an occasion for the exercise of extraordinary powers in resistance to the progress of the most formidable enemy of the race. Hence the enactment of the law under consideration, and the establishment of the Board whose authority we are now to define. My opinion is that the statute creating the Board of Health and investing it with certain anomalous powers, is a legitimate and Constitutional exertion of the legislative authority; and that it is the duty of the Court to facilitate the beneficial exercise of those powers. But it cannot be pretended that the authority of the Board of Health is absolute and unquestionable, nor that its action is exempt from judicial criticism and control. An absolute power, without restrictions and without responsibility, is of the very essence of tyranny. Our institutions tolerate no man above the law. The highest magistrate in the land, nay Congress itself, is amenable to the restraints of judicial authority acting in the interest and support of the Constitution. And it is within the jurisdiction and duty of the Courts to protect private right against lawless usurpation. If, then, a case be presented to the Courts wherein, under pretence of promoting the public health, this Board wantonly and unnecessarily invades private property, the Courts may, and should, interpose to arrest the arbitrary encroachment, and shield the threatened right. And I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that it is for the courts to ascertain and define the powers of this Board, and to guarantee the protection of the law to every individual. The Board cannot act beyond the scope of its authority, and that authority, as declared by law, is determined by the exigency of the case. The powers imparted to the Board are qualified by circumstances, and it is for the courts to say when circumstances justify the exercise of these powers. Otherwise, I repeat, the Board would be armed with absolute and uncontrollable authority—would be, in fact, a simple despotism. Applying these principles, which are elementary and of universal operation in all well-constructed governments—applying these principles to the case before me, I am forced to the conclusion that it is my duty to interpose and protect the plaintiff against the unnecessary and unwarrantable action of the Board of Health. I am satisfied beyond a doubt, from the evidence before me, that his business is not detrimental to the public health, and that its suspension by the Board would be an arbitrary and illegal invasion of private right. I must not be understood to determine that the plaintiff's establishment is not a nuisance, in the sense that it affects the public convenience or disturbs others in the enjoyment of their rights. That question is not before me. If this establishment be either a public or a private nuisance, it may be abated by the ordinary process of the Courts, such process being simple, effective, and open to them all. Except it be injurious to the public health, the Board of Health have no concern with it, and I cannot assist in suspending its operations. That it is not so injurious—that it in no way produces or propagates disease—is clearly and conclusively exhibited by the testimony, as well of those who are acquainted with its operations by experience as of those whose scientific skill enables them to ascertain its effects without experiment. And this is the precise language of the law which creates the Board of Health and defines its powers. I cite the third section of the statute, the very section under which the Board is now acting: "It shall be the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall deem any business, trade or profession carried on by any person or persons, in the City of New-York, detrimental to the public health, to notify such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed." These words are decisive of the point in discussion. I can add nothing to their effect. Let an order of permanent injunction be entered restricting the defendants from interfering with the operations of the plaintiff's establishment.

In the cases of Eisner and Westheimer *vs.* Schultz and others, the Judge said:

Having held in the case of Reynolds *vs.* The Board of Health, that the powers of the Board are legitimate, constitutional and proper, the only question remaining in these cases is, whether the fat melting business carried on by plaintiff is injurious or detrimental to the public health. I have carefully examined all the evidence in these cases, scientific and otherwise, and have concluded that I would not be justified in interfering with the exercise of the proper powers of the Board of Health. The testimony on the part of the different witnesses who have made oath for the defendants, and even some of the affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs, clearly establish the fact that the smell arising from these places is detrimental to the health of the citizens in the vicinity.

The injunctions sought for in these two cases must therefore be denied, with costs.

The Justice stated that the case of Donohue *vs.* The Health Board had not yet been decided.

The Proceedings Against the Excise Board—Conclusion of the Argument in Noone's Case—Interesting Plea in Behalf of the Law of 1866.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

Before Justice McCunn.

Timothy Noone vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al.*—Soon after 12 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Chas. Tracy, in behalf of the Board of Excise, commenced his argument in answer to that of Mr. John McKeon, made on Thursday. In our columns yesterday we gave a general synopsis of the case—which is regarded as a test one—and also all the important part of Mr. McKeon's argument. We now give the points of interest to the public, adduced on behalf of the Board of Excise and of the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Tracy commenced by stating that the case is one of great importance in this community, and especially so at the present time. It was, and is, said counsel, contended by the other side that the law is unconstitutional and void; that it has been so declared by at least two competent judicial tribunals in this City, namely, by Judge Cardozo, of the Common Pleas, and by Recorder Hackett, sitting in the Court of General Sessions. But suppose the law passed in April last is void, then it follows that the act of 1857, respecting the sale of liquors, is still in force. He then cited numerous authorities, tending to show that the plaintiff in this action is without remedy under the law of 1857. Noone sold liquors at his place in First-avenue at all hours of the day and night, and on all days of the week; no attention was paid to the Sabbath, and neither the plaintiff nor his counsel pretend that he had a license under either the old or new law. By his own admission, the plaintiff was a violator of the law, and had for years sold liquors of all kinds at retail without license, and in defiance of the authorities and of all law. Mr. Tracy cited authorities for the purpose of showing that injunctions ought not to be granted to protect a person in the conducting of an illegal business. Then again, in another aspect, this was one of the most remarkable cases for injunctions that was ever brought up for the consideration of a Court of Justice. In none of the papers produced by plaintiff was it anywhere stated what the business of the plaintiff is. Why did he not state to the Court the nature of his business? Why did Noone not say "my business is selling rum at retail; I keep open at all hours, day and night. I sell rum on Sunday to such of my customers as call there for it, and I do it without a license from any authority, and in spite of any and all laws, human or Divine?" Why did he not say this, so that the Court could be informed as to whether it would be proper to interfere with his trade. Great stress had been put, by the other side, on this illegal and unjust interference, by the Police and Board of Excise, with the plaintiff's business, his means of obtaining a livelihood for himself and his family. Honest, innocent, healthful, legal business that of his, and yet he would not so much as intimate, for the necessary information of the Court, what was the nature of it. The defendants had been under the necessity of doing it for him.

Counsel said that his clients deny all the plaintiff's allegations as to irreparable injury; they show that they have not seized and taken possession of the plaintiff's place of business, but that on the contrary, the defendant Kennedy, who is executive officer of the Police, has especially forbidden this to be done. That the defendants, other than the Board of Police, Kennedy and Capt. Cameron, deny that they had anything to do with the arrest complained of, and deny all confederation with the other defendants.

IS THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?

Mr. Tracy said on that subject that his first point was that the plaintiff has no standing in Court to ask its equitable interference. Even if his position is correct, that the law of April 14, 1866, is unconstitutional and void, the law of 1857 remains in full force, and the plaintiff is in constant and flagrant violation of that act. Yet he asks this court to protect him in carrying on that identical business. In other words, this court is asked, because one law is alleged to be unconstitutional, to protect the plaintiff in violating another act, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Commissioners of Excise of Tompkins County *vs.* Taylor, 21 N. Y. 173. Laws of 1857, vol. 2, pages 410, 411, §§ 13, 14; R. S. 676, §§ 71, 72, (Part I., ch. 20. tit. 8, art. 8;) Laws of 1860, page 448, § 42.

These laws it is the duty of the Police to enforce, and the plaintiff seeks to forbid them by injunction. (Laws of 1860, pages 444, 445, sections 29, 30.) It is contrary to law and to equity for the Court to grant him an injunction or to entertain his suit. (Griffith *vs.* Wells, 3 Denio, 226; Bank of United States *vs.* Owen, 2 Pet. 527, 539; Scott *vs.* Barton, 2 Ashmead, 312; Biddle *vs.* Ash, Ib. 211; Morse *vs.* Machcas, 42 Maine, 119.) II. But we deny that the act of April 14, 1866, is unconstitutional. 1. It is to be remembered that the Courts are bound to presume everything in favor of a law passed by the Legislature, and that it is to be declared void only when no other conclusion is possible. People *vs.* Huntington, 4 New-York Legal Obs. 188. People *vs.* Supervisors of Orange, 17 New-York, 235, 241. Sun Mutual Ins. Co. *vs.* City of New-York, 5 Sandf. 10. Newell *vs.* People, 3 Seld. 109. And that the Constitution is to be liberally construed in upholding the validity of statutes. People *vs.* Supervisors of Orange, 27 Barbour, 575, 593.

2. It is further to be remembered, that a provision in a law which may be in the opinion of the Court unconstitutional, does not necessarily vitiate the whole law. It may be unconstitutional in part, and constitutional in part. It is only where the unconstitutionality is inwrought into the very framework of the law that the whole falls. For instance the nineteenth section of the act of April 14, 1866, may be held unconstitutional, and the rest of the act still remain. The same is true of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third sections. One or all of them may fall, and the act still stand. This is probably true of other sections. We only mention these, because these have been attacked by different persons. It is even true of parts of sections. The provision as to keeping in the third section may be held invalid without invalidating the rest of the section. Commonwealth *vs.* Hitchings, 5 Gray (Mass.) 482. Commonwealth *vs.* Clapp, Ib. 99. License Cases, 5 How. United States 504. In re Ketcham, per Gilbert J., Second District Supreme Court. In re Devaucene; per Lott, J., Second District Supreme Court. Sedgwick on Construction of Statutes, 489. In the case in Howard, the law in its application to imported liquors was admittedly unconstitutional, yet the indictments were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the other cases the point is directly decided.

3. In what respect, then, is the act of April 14, 1866, unconstitutional? So far as we know it has been attacked on the following somewhat numerous grounds: 1. Because it interferes with the obligation of contracts. 2. Because it deprives persons of their property. 3. Because it violates the Constitution of the United States by preventing the sale of imported liquors. 4. Because the law confers legislative powers upon the Board of Excise. 5. Because it makes criminal an act innocent in itself. 6. Because it deprives persons of liberty without due process of law. 7. Because of the provision for the appointment of the Board. 8. Because it introduces new rules of evidence. 9. Because, so far as Westchester is concerned, it is a prohibitory law. 10. Because the moneys raised are unconstitutionally appropriated. 11. Because there is no sufficient repealing clause. 12. Because the title is not in accordance with the Constitution. 13. Because it prevents a man from giving away his own property. 14. Because it interferes with the free enjoyment of Sunday. 15. Because it makes what are designated as geographical crimes. 16. Because part of the moneys raised are to be expended out of the county and district in which they are raised. 17. Because it confers judicial powers on the Board. 18. Because the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Excise is more extensive than that of the Board. 19. Because it confiscates property, inasmuch as it forbids giving it away without a license, and provides for no license for giving it away. 20. Because it requires a man to close his premises.

We believe these are the only points on which it has yet been claimed to be unconstitutional. Let us examine these objections in detail: 1. As to interfering with the obligation of contracts. (*a.*) So far as there is anything judicially before this Court, there are no contracts with which it interferes. (*b.*) But it may be said there were outstanding licenses granted under the law of 1857, which had not expired when the law of 1866 took effect, and hence the latter act impaired the obligation of these contracts. To this we make several replies: *First*—A license is not a contract within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This is so both by the very meaning of the word license and by the decisions. A license cannot be property or the subject of contract. It cannot be assigned or taken on execution.—State *vs.* Holmes, 38 New-Hamp. 225; Calder *vs.* Kirby, 5 Gray, 597; Hirn *vs.* State, 1 Ohio State, 15; Phalen *vs.* Virginia, 8 How. (U. S.) 167; 2 Parsons on Contracts, 538; Parkinson *vs.* Maryland, 14 Ind. 184; Toledo Bank *vs.* Bond, 1 Ohio State, 654.

Second—Licenses to sell liquors are a portion of the police system of the State, granted in the exercise of its police powers, and not the subject of contract within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.—Coates *vs.* Mayor, 7 Cow. 585; Stuyvesant *vs.* Mayor, Ib. 588; Brick Church *vs.* Mayor, 5 Cow. 538; Mayor *vs.* Second-avenue R. R. Co., 32 N. Y., 261, 272; S. C. below, 12 Abb. 364, 374; Mayor *vs.* Brittan, 12 Abb 367, 369, note; State *vs.* Mayor, 3 Duer, 148; Wynnehamer *vs.* People, 13 N. Y. 378, 411, per Johnson, J.; City of New-York *vs.* Miln, 11 Peters, 102, 138. *Third*—Even were these powers the subject of contract, it was not within the power of the Legislature to barter them away. Even had the Legislature enacted in express terms that licenses under the act of 1857 should be irrevocable, they could not thereby have bound their successors. Butler *vs.* Penn, 10 How. U. S. 416; Thorpe *vs.* R. & B. R. R. Co., 27 Vermont, 141; Brewster *vs.* Hough, 10 N. H. 138; Mott *vs.* Penn. R. R. Co., 30 Penn. 9; Charles River Bridge *vs.* Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 548; People *vs.* Mayor, 32 Barb. 112, 2 Parsons on Contracts, 538; East Hartford *vs.* Hartford Bridge Company, 10 How. (U. S.) 533.

Fourth—But the licenses under the act of 1857 are, by the very terms of the act, revocable, and the power of revocation thus reserved may be exercised by the Legislature as well as by the Court, for it is to be remembered that in such cases every presumption is in favor of the retention of power by the State and against the grantee. (2 R. S., 5th Ed., 940, § 5; Laws of 1857, chap. 628, § 4; Jefferson Branch Bank *vs.* Skelly, 1 Black. (U. S.) 446.)

Fifth—It is by no means clear that the act of 1866 even attempted to revoke the licenses granted under the act of 1857.

Sixth—Granting that the licenses under the act of 1857 were valid contracts, which the law of 1866 undertook to revoke, and that this could not constitutionally be done, this still does not invalidate the whole law. It is still valid as to all but those having unexpired licenses under the act of 1857, while such persons, if indicted for violations of the act of 1866, have only to produce their licenses. This is a very different case from the law of 1865 in its operation as a prohibitory law, which, it was held, did not permit a distinction between liquors on hand at the time of its passage and those procured afterward. See cases already cited.

2. As to depriving persons of their property without due process of law:

We answer that no one is deprived of his property. No property is taken. Its use only is regulated, and such regulation is perfectly constitutional. Every license law that ever was passed, every health law, and thousands of laws and municipal regulations, do this.

(Lott, J., *in re* Devaucene, Second District Supreme Court; Wynnehamer *vs.* People, 3 Kern. 386, 398, 401, 422, 435; People *vs.* Toynbee, 2 Parker's Crim R. per Selden, J., 515; per Hubbard, J., 552; Brick Church *vs.* Mayor, 5 Cow. 538; Coates *vs.* Mayor, 7 Cow. 585; State *vs.* Mayor, 3 Duer, 148; Grant *vs.* Courter, 24 Barb. 232; People *vs.* Mayor, 32 Barb. 112; Beecher *vs.* Farrar, 8 Allen (Mass.) R. 325; Baker *vs.* Boston, 12 Pick. 184; East Hartford *vs.* Hartford Bridge Co. 10 How. (U. S.) R. 533; Corwin *vs.* Alger, 7 Cush. (Mass.) 53, 84; Crown *vs.* Tewksbury, 11 Metcalf (Mass.) 55.)

The so-called boat Law of 1866, under which convictions have been had in this City, is an instance of a similar regulation.

3. As to violating the Constitution of the United States. This act does precisely what the Supreme Court of the United States has held legal.—License Cases, 5 How. (U. S.) R. 504. Brown *vs.* Maryland, 12 Wheat, 419, 441. People *vs.* Huntington, 4 N. Y. Legal Obs., 187. Smith *vs.* People, 1 Parker's Crim. R., 583. In the license cases (5 How.) the laws of the States forbade sales in less quantities than 28 gallons. There was no exception of imported liquors, and yet the laws were held constitutional. Moreover, the United States law does not allow importations in quantities smaller than five gallons, and sales of that amount are not affected by the law of 1866.

4. As to conferring legislative powers. The only powers objected to are the right to fix the license fee at any sum from $30 to $250.

There is nothing in the Constitution forbidding this. All that is forbidden is devolving upon the people of the State the legislative power. Bank of Rome *vs.* Village of Rome, 8 N. Y. 44. Starin *vs.* Town of Geneva, 23 N. Y. 446. Mayor *vs.* Ryan, 2 E. D. Smith, 371. Tanner *vs.* Trustees of Albion, 5 Hill, 121, 131. Stokes *vs.* Carpenter, 14 Wend 88.

5. As to making criminal acts which are innocent in themselves. Where is there any provision in the Constitution forbidding this? The 11th, 12th and 13th sections have been especially objected to. Similar provisions are to be found in almost every Excise Law that has ever been passed in this State. (See Law of March, 1788, chap. 48. Law of 1832, chap 135.) The Bottle Act, so called, which made an innocent act criminal, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals. People *vs.* Mullins, 34 N. Y. 398.

6. Because it deprives persons of liberty without due process of law. The 10th, 19th and 20th sections are especially objected to. The 10th section simply gives the owner of premises power to clear them, that is, to revoke the permission under which persons came there, a power he had without the law, and which it is not unconstitutional to put into a statute, or to authorize the police to assist him in executing. The 19th and 20th sections give power to Police officers to close places and to arrest without warrant. How is this unconstitutional? An officer may, independently of the statute, arrest for a felony without having a warrant, even if he did not see the offence committed. Holly *vs.* Mix, 3 Wend, 350. There is no provision in the Constitution forbidding such an exercise of this power as given in those sections. It is the business of the Police to enforce all laws, and a power to arrest "forthwith" is constitutional. If it is held that such power is unconstitutional when the officer does not see the offence committed—which we deny—we answer, that the section may well be construed as referring only to offences witnessed by the officer, and that if such construction is necessary to uphold the section, it must, on the principle already stated, be given to it. In the same way as to closing the premises: Is it not constitutional to give power to the Police to close a place where a riot or where a breach of the peace is in progress, and does this differ in principle?

7. As to the mode of appointment of the Board. This is strictly in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals in People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y. 532.

8. As to the introduction of new rules of evidence. It will be difficult to find anything in the Constitution forbidding this, even if it is done. The mineral water bottle act provided that the mere possession of bottles which had the maker's mark on them, but had been sold by him, should be evidence of criminality, and this has been sustained by the Court of Appeals. (Laws of 1860, ch. 117. Mullins *vs.* People, 34 N. Y. Hand *vs.* Ballou, 12 N. Y. 541.) But no new rule of evidence is introduced. All that is required is, that a man having a license must show it, (Section 5,) and such is the rule now. (Potter *vs.* Deyo, 19 Wend. 361. Sheldon *vs.* Clark, 1 Johns. 511. Mayor *vs.* Mason, 1 Abb. 344.

9. As to being a prohibitory law, so far as Westchester County is concerned. A reading of the law shows that the whole scope and purport is to exempt Westchester County from its operation. The wording is in some cases awkward, arising from the fact that the law, as originally drawn, included the whole Metropolitan District, but was amended during its passage through the Legislature so as to exclude Westchester.

10. As to the appropriation of the moneys raised. Art. 7, sec. 8 of the Constitution refers to moneys paid out of the State Treasury, but has no application to a case like this. See Hand *vs.* Ballou, 3 Kern. 541. This is more like the case of fees accruing to officers.

11. As to the repealing clause. Had it been wholly omitted, it would hardly have been contended that the constitutionality of the law was thereby affected, and its introduction certainly does no more. It provides substantially that the act of 1857, and all other acts, so far as they are inconsistent with the act of 1866, shall have no application to the new district created.

12. As to title. (*a.*) It accurately and strictly describes the territory included in the District. It is all within the Metropolitan Police District. (*b.*) There is no requirement of the Constitution as to the degree of particularity to be used in this respect. (Brewster *vs.* Syracuse, 19 N. Y. 117. Sun Mutual Ins. Co. *vs.* Mayor, 4 Seld. 241.) (*c.*) It is not a local act. (Phillips *vs* Mayor, 1 Hilton, 483. Gilbert, J., in re Ketcham, Second District Supreme Court. Lott, J., in re Devaucene, Ib.) (*d.*) It does not embrace more than one subject, and that is expressed in its title. Every provision in it is connected with its main subject. Connor *vs.* Mayor, 1 Seld. 285, 297; Thorp *vs.* Mayor, 31 Barb. 562; Sun Mutual Ins. Co. *vs.* Mayor, 4 Seld. 240; People *vs.* Lawrence, 36 Barb. 177; Outwater *vs.* Mayor, 18 How. 572; Joyce *vs.* Mayor, 20 How. 439. (*e.*) Even if it embrace more than one subject, that does not render the whole law void. Fishkill *vs.* F. & B. Plank Road Co., 22 Barb. 634; People *vs.* Same, 27 Barb. 445; People *vs.* McCann, 16 N. Y. 58; People *vs.* Lawrence, 36 Barb. 177, 184.

13. As to preventing the giving away of property. This is merely a provision against publicly giving away, obviously inserted to prevent evasion of the law, "striped pigs," and the like.

14. As to Sunday. The provisions of the law are strictly constitutional, and, moreover, are the same in substance as are contained in the act of 1857, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. (21 N. Y. 173; Lindenmuller *vs.* People, 33 Barb. 548; People *vs.* Hoym, 20 How. 76.)

15. As to "geographical crimes," by which is meant making it a crime to do in the District created that which is not criminal out of it. The law of 1845, (chap. 300,) and of 1846, (chap. 14,) left it to the people in each town to decide whether the license system should apply to them, and no one ever contended that in this making "geographical crimes" it was unconstitutional. But as to this objection, Williams *vs.* People, 24 N. Y. 405, 407, is conclusive.

16. Because it provides for expending a part of the moneys outside of the town and district in which it is raised. If the objection is that a portion of the moneys raised goes to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, is it unconstitutional that a business which tends to make drunkards should contribute to cure them, especially since, as there is a similar provision in the law of 1857, the rule is general throughout the whole State? If the objection is that moneys raised from liquor-dealers in the country towns in Queens County, where there is no Metropolitan Police force, goes to the support of that force, the reply is that this is nowhere forbidden in the Constitution, and that this may have been a mode adopted by the Legislature to induce those towns to avail themselves of power given them to have the Metropolitan Police extended to them.

17. Because it confers judicial power. The only power of this nature which is conferred is that of revoking licenses. It needs only a statement of the case to show the absurdity of this objection. But see Sill *vs.* Village of Corning, 15 N. Y. 297.

18. As to the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Excise. He is (sec. 2) to be in the Metropolitan Police District, and to be charged with such duties as the Board "can and shall delegate to him." As they have no duties or powers in Westchester, they can delegate none to him there, hence his power is, geographically speaking, only coextensive with theirs.

19. Because the law provides for no license to give away liquor, and yet forbids it to be given away without a license. As already shown, it only forbids the publicly giving away. A license is provided to "dispose of" liquors. Is not giving away disposing of them?

20. Because it requires a man to close his place of business on Sunday and at certain hours, and, it is said, his place of business may be his house, to which he must have access. No man is obliged to rent his house as a liquor-shop, and if he chooses to do so he subjects himself to all the inconveniences attached to that business. Moreover, the law is to be construed reasonably, and not to mean that a man cannot have access to his residence. He must close it as a place of business. After this minute examination of the objections, it is to be remarked that even if those numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are, one or all, held to be unconstitutional, such a conclusion in no manner affects the remainder of the law, and therefore in no way benefits the plaintiff. In this connection it is to be observed that most of the objections proceed upon an erroneous idea of the Constitution of this State. It assumes that the legislative power is more limited than it is. The Legislature has all the power not expressly withheld from it by the Constitution, and any one objecting that a law or provision is unconstitutional, must, therefore, point out the clause that is infringed. (Leggett *vs.* Hunter, 19 N. Y., 456, and cases cited; People *vs.* Morrell, 21 Barb., 563; Butler *vs.* Palmer, 1 Hill, 324; Bloodgood *vs.* M. and H. R. R. Co., 18 Wend, 9; Bench *vs.* Newbury, 10 N. Y., 392; Grant *vs.* Courter, 24 Barb, 238.) Finally, the provisions of the act of 1866 most strenuously objected to are nearly all to be found in former Excise laws. Section 8 is substantially in the law of 1857; section 11 in that of 1788; section 12 in those of 1822 and 1857; section 13 in that of 1857, and so on.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tracy's argument, Mr. McKeon spoke about five minutes in reply, and explanatory of some portions of his former speech. The Court then took the papers. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Justice McCunn.

Reynolds vs. Schultz et. al.; injunction continued. Westheimer *vs.* The Same and Eisner *vs.* The Same; motion for injunction denied in each case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Brady.

Mimker vs. Mimker; divorce granted. **Meyer vs. Meyer**; motion for alimony granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81.C....	103¼	400 Quicksilver........	50½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C.In	99⅜	200 Boston W. P........	32½
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R....	109⅜	100 do.........b30	32⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C....	109⅝	50 Pacific M. S.Co....	224⅞
22,500 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62.	108⅝	10 do........	225
108,000 do.........	108½	450 do.........	224¾
7,000 do......2d call	108⅝	100 do.......2d call	225
10,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	106⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.........	104⅝
16,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s.R'65	106	500 do.........	104½
9,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser......	104⅜	100 do.........	104¼
1,500 do.....2d Ser.	104⅜	100 do.........	104⅛
1,500 do.....3d Ser.	104¼	100 do.........s60	103
19,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan........	104¼	100 do.......2d call	104⅛
6,000 do.........	104⅜	50 do.........	104
29,900 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	72¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N...	68½	200 do.........	72
1,000 Virginia 6s......	64	100 Erie R..........	68⅝
3,000 do.........	65	50 do.........	68½
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s....	84	500 do.........	68¾
6,000 N. Car. New Bs..	63	700 do.........	68⅞
15,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-C	61	50 do...2d call.s30	68
3,000 Cal. 7s.........	115	50 Erie R. P.........	74½
10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	30	400 Reading R.........	112
30,000 do.........	29⅞	900 do.........	111⅞
120,000 do.........	29¾	200 do.........b30	112
20,000 do.........	29⅝	800 do......2d call	111¾
10,000 do.........b30	29¾	300 Mich. Cen. R.......	110¾
10,000 do.........b30	30	100 do......2d call	110⅞
10,000 do.........b30	29⅞	50 Stonington R.......	110
2,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100½	300 Mich. S. & N. I....	84⅛
17,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96	100 do.........	84⅛
12,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds......	78½	400 Ill. Cen. R.........	123
6,000 Gal.&C.1stM......	96½	100 Clev. & Pitts.......	87
6,000 Det. M. & T. Bs.	92½	600 do.........	86¾
10 Bank of New-York	120	10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	112
30 Continental Bank..	100	50 do.........	111
36 Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	108	1000 Chic. & N. W......	36½
25 do.....2d call	107	100 do......2d call	36⅝
200 Canton Co.........	53¼	14 Chic. & N.W.Pref..	66
100 do......2d call	52⅞	100 do.........	66⅞
100 Del. & Hud. Canal.	151½	700 do.........	67
100 Cum. Coal. P......	47	600 Clev. & Tol........	116¼
100 do.........	46¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R.....	102⅞
100 Central Coal......	48	50 do.........	103
200 West. U. Tel......	56⅜	500 do......2d call	103
100 do.........	56⅛	10 N. J. Cen.........	121
000 do.........	56	27 do.........	120¾
400 Mariposa Pr.......	27⅞	17 do.........	121
800 do.........	27¾	900 P., F. W. & C......	102⅞
		200 Chic. & Alt.......	109½
		100 McG. West. R......	28

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71,C...	103½	200 Erie Railroad.....	68¾
30,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'62	108⅝	10 Erie R.P.........	75
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	106¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	84⅝
50,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	99⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.......	87¼
3,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	29¾	200 do.........	87⅜
150,000 do.........	29⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.......	36⅞
50,000 do.........	30	300 Chi.& N. W.P.....	67½
200 West. U. Tel......	56	100 do.........	67⅝
100 Bos.Water P.......	32½	400 Cleve. & Tol........	116½
15 Pac. M. S. Co......	224¾	200 Chic. & R. I........	103¾
100 N. Y. Central.....	104⅜	100 do.........s60	103

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	108½	70 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65.	106⅛	14 N. Y. Cen.........	104
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65.........	106¼	95 do.........	104¼
		100 do.........	104⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s R. ex int.........	95⅜	200 Erie R.........	68⅞
		100 Hud. Riv. R.......	121
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.......	104⅜	400 P., F.W. & C.......	103½
		200 Reading R.........	111¾
4,500 do.....2d Ser.	104⅜	1000 do.........	112
1,000 do.....3d Ser	104¼	50 Clev. & Pitts R....	88½
8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	92½	200 do.........	87½
10,000 Ohio & M. C....	30	200 Chi. & N. W.......	37¼
10,000 do.........	30¼	400 do.........	37⅜
30,000 do.........	30⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. P....	67¾
10,000 do.........b10	30¼	250 do.........	67⅝
30 Fourth N. Bk......	103½	50 do.........	67½
100 Cum. Coal P.......	46¾	100 Chi. & R. I........	103½
500 Boston W. P.......	32½	500 do.........	103⅜
200 do.........	32⅝	100 McGr. & W. R.....	20
300 do.........	33	100 Chi. & Alt. R.....	109½
100 do.........b30	33¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	72
200 do......2d call	33	50 do.........	72½
300 do.........b30	33¼		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C......	29¾	700 Mariposa Pref......	27¾
100,000 do.........	29⅞	500 do.........b10	27⅞
50,000 do.........	30	100 Mich. S. & N. I.b3	84⅝
20,000 do.........	30⅛	200 do.........s3	84½
10,000 do.........b10	30¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	87¾
30,000 do.........	30¼	200 do.........b30	87⅞
20,000 do.........	30⅛	400 do.........s3	87⅜
10,000 do.........b30	30½	200 do.........s10	87¾
30,000 do.........	30⅜	800 Cleve. & Tol.......	116¾
100 Boston W. P.......	33½	400 do.........	116⅝
100 do.........s3	33⅜	200 do.........s3	116⅝
200 West. U. Tel.......	56¼	300 Chic. & R. I.......	103
100 do.........b10	56⅜	100 do.........b15	103⅛
100 do.........s3	56¼	200 Chic.& N. W.......	36⅝
500 do.........	56⅜	100 do.........s3	36⅝
100 do.........b30	56½	100 do.........b10	36½
200 do.........s3	56⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. P....	66⅞
200 New-York C.x-d..	104¾	100 do.........s10	66¾
500 Erie R.........s3	69¼	200 do.........s3	66¾
200 Reading R.....x-d	112⅛	100 P.,Ft.W.& C.x-d...	102⅞
400 do.........s3	112¼	200 Mar.& C. 1st P.b10	43
200 do.........b3	112⅜	100 do.........	42⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$80,000 O. & M. Cer....	30	100 Catawissa R.......	79¼
60,000 do.........	30⅛	500 M. S. & N. I.......	84½
20,000 do.........b3	30⅛	200 do.........s3	84½
10,000 do.........b5	30⅛	500 Chic. & R. I.......	103⅜
10,000 do.........s10	30	200 do.........b3	103½
100 Boston W. P.......	32½	200 do.........b3	103⅝
400 Mar. Pref.........s5	27¾	400 do.........	103¼
200 do.........s3	27¾	200 Clev. & Tol.......	116¾
46 West. U.Tel.......	55	600 Chi. & N. W.......	37
100 do.........	56	200 do.........s3	36⅞
100 N. Y. Central. x-d	104⅜	200 do.........b3	37
100 do.........s4	104¼	100 do.........s10	36⅞
100 do.........b3	104⅜	300 do.........	36⅞
100 Hudson R.........c	120⅝	100 do.........b10	37
200 do.........	120¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P....	67¾
500 Erie R.........	68⅝	400 do.........	67⅞
200 do.........b15	59	400 do.........	68
800 do.........	69	300 do.........s3	67⅞
100 do.........b10	69⅛	200 do.........b3	67⅞
300 do.........b3	69⅛	200 do.........	67¾
200 do.........s10	69	100 P.,Ft.W.&C x-d...	103¼
300 do.........s3	69	200 Mar.& Cin.1st Pf...	42¾
400 do.........	69	100 do.........b60	43
200 Reading R.x-d....	111¾		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$50,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	30¼	300 Mar. Min.........	12
10,000 do.........b15	30⅜	200 M. So. & N. I......	84⅝
20,000 do.........s3	30¼	100 do.........b30	84¾
20,000 do.........b3	30¼	100 do.........s3	84⅝
10,000 do.........b10	30¼	200 do.........b3	84¾
100 Quicksilver......	50½	100 Ill. Central R...x-d	123
100 do.........b3	50½	100 do.........b30	123
100 Boston W. P.......	32⅝	100 do.........	122¾
400 Mariposa Pref.....	27¾	1600 Clev.& Tol. R.....	116¼
100 do.........s30	27¾	200 do.........s3	116⅝
200 do.........b3	27⅞	200 do.........b3	116¾
200 New-York Cen.x-d	104⅜	200 Chi. & R. I........	103¼
100 do.........b30	104¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	87⅜
100 do.........s10	104⅜	300 Chic. & N. W......	37⅜
500 Erie Railroad......	68⅞	300 do.........b3	37⅜
200 do.........b3	68⅞	160 do.........s30	37¼
400 do.........s3	68¾	100 do.........b10	37⅜
200 do.........b10	68⅞	100 do.........s10	37¼
200 do.........b3	68⅞	100 Chic. & N.W. P..s3	67½
100 Hud. R. R.........	121¼	200 do.........	67½
500 Reading ex-div....	111⅞	100 do.........s15	67⅜
200 do.........b30	112	100 do.........b3	67½
500 do.........	112	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr.s30	42¾
800 do.........	112⅛	100 do.........	43
400 do.........b5	112¼		

FRIDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of June have just been rendered. These complete the figures, in an official shape, of the Foreign Commerce at the port of New-York for the late fiscal year. We now present them in summary form, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The Import entries for June at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1866.	June, 1865.
Dutiable goods, direct........	$10,682,723	$8,542,271
Dutiable bonded...............	10,957,050	7,122,792
Free goods....................	1,002,330	953,226
Total June entries...........	$22,642,103	$16,619,289

There was also entered during the month foreign specie to the value of $94,549, as against $236,032 same month in 1865. The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond $8,967 43, or $1,989,619 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,652,484, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,559,898, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 46¼ ℘ cent. The amount marketed in May, 1865, was $15,842,455, and then Cstoms, $7,837,075.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the late and preceding fiscal years, are as follows:

	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.	1864-5. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries............	$303,381,694	$159,918,833
Total marketed..........	$280,526,716	$153,977,582
Customs paid............	132,625,518	61,169,479
Average Tariff.........	47¼ ℘ cent.	39¾ ℘ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered during the fiscal year foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $2,251,644, as against $1,890,431 for the previous year.

The actual consumption of foreign Merchandise for the fiscal year, a year of Peace, as compared with the previous year, ten months of which the country was in a state of War, was as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1865-6. Peace.	1864-5. War.
July.........	$19,674,662	$10,684,485
August.........	26,401,412	15,507,970
September.........	25,586,747	12,075,000
October.........	21,852,068	10,159,743
November.........	22,064,390	10,104,219
December.........	19,047,205	10,670,234
January.........	27,219,868	11,711,178
February.........	26,560,301	11,472,456
March.........	24,224,630	13,692,088
April.........	23,269,391	14,369,609
May.........	23,973,538	17,688,145
June.........	20,652,484	15,842,455
Total fiscal year.........	$280,526,716	$153,977,582

The monthly customs at this port since July 1 to the close of June, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July, 1865.......	$9,778,277	January, 1866...	12,437,474
August.......	13,113,689	February.......	12,008,273
September.......	12,929,615	March.......	11,173,154
October.......	10,973,618	April.......	10,950,896
November.......	9,993,483	May.......	11,418,497
December.......	$8,348,750	June.......	9,559,898
Total New-York duties collected........			$132,625,518
Miscellaneous Customs........			991,966
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office.			$133,617,484

The Export Clearances to foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of June, were:

	June, 1866.	June, 1865.
Domestic produce.........	$9,601,089	$8,079,802
Foreign reëxported.........	661,329	166,842
Gold and silver.........	15,890,956	5,199,472
Total June clearances....	$26,153,374	$13,446,116

The Exports of all descriptions for the fiscal year are:

	1865-6. July 1 to June 30.	1864-5. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic produce.......	$210,352,823	$184,617,834
Foreign reëxports.......	5,086,008	18,254,951
Specie.........	57,870,354	39,589,259
Total.........	$273,309,185	$242,462,044

The price of Gold was a fraction firmer this forenoon than yesterday, but the difference failed to encourage much speculation for the rise, owing to the continued and extreme depression of Exchange. The last price, 148 ℘ cent. Bills on London, at 60 days sight, were done to-day at 107¼@107⅜, and three days sight 108¼@108⅜ ℘ cent. The rates on the Continent are correspondingly cheap; Paris, short sight, 5 francs, 17½ centimes to the dollar, and 60 days, 5f. 22½c. to the dollar. The private telegrams, said to have been received from London and the Continent, to Wednesday and Thursday, August 1 and August 2, speak of the assured certainty of peace on the Continent, and quote United States 5-20s in London at 68¼@68¾ sterling money.

The Government Stocks were generally firm to-day, and there was a good business done in the 5-20s of 1862 at 108⅝@108½; in the 5-20s of 1865 at 106⅛@106¼; and in the 7-30s at 104¼@104⅜ ℘ cent. The Railway movement was partially depressed early in the day, and the yielding in prices ⅛@¼ ℘ cent from the best sales of yesterday; but the downward reaction lasted only for an hour or two, and in the afternoon the general market was again firm, and the speculation quite as eager as at any time during the week. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s......	99¼	99⅛	N. West Pref......	67	67⅝
U. S. 5-20s......	108⅝	108⅝	Rock Island......	103	103⅛
U. S. 7.30s......	104⅜	104⅜	Fort Wayne......	103	103⅜
N. Y. Central......	104⅝	104⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	47	47
Erie......	68⅞	68⅞	Quicksilver......	50½	50½
Hudson......	121	121	W. U. Telegraph.	55⅞	55⅞
Reading......	111⅞	112⅛	Mariposa Pref...	27⅜	27⅜
Mich. Southern..	84½	84⅝	Canton......	52½	53
Illinois Central..	123½	122⅝	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	30¼
Pittsburgh......	88	87⅞	American Gold	148	148
Missouri 6s......	79½	79	Bills on London.	107¾	107⅞
Northwest......	37	37			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.........	120	Bank of the Republic.	111
Manhattan.........	132½	Bank of N. America..	106
Merchants'.........	114	Hanover.........	109
Mechanics'.........	115	Metropolitan.........	121
Union.........	116	Nassau.........	106
America.........	130	Shoe and Leather...	110
Phenix.........	102	Corn Exchange x d..	115
Tradesmen's.........	135	St. Nicholas.........	102
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Marine.........	140
Merchants' Exch'ge..	113	Commonwealth......	104
Seventh Ward......	106½	Impt'rs. & Traders.	111
State of New-York...	107	Park.........	145
Commerce.........	111	First National......	210
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Fourth National.....	103½
Ocean.........	110	Ninth National......	111½
Chatham.........	130	Oriental Bank......	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	93½	Del. L. & W. 2d M......	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	91	Tol & Wab. 1st M. ex..	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est...	87	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n...	87	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876......	102	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	60
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	100	N. J. Central 1st M......	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883..	97	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67...	99	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	83½
Harlem 3d mort '68.....	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s, '82.	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	76¼
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M...	91	Chi. & Al. 1st M........	98
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	Chi. & Al. income......	88
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St.Paul 2d M....	82
Chi. & N. W. S. F......	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	89	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort...	85
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.......	78	McGregor West. 1st M.	63½
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	100	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s...	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,100,899 17; including for Customs, $349,000; Gold Notes, $275,000. Payments, $921,879 83. Balance, $82,643,242 70.

Mr. HENRY DE COPPET, son of our old friend, Mr. LOUIS DE COPPET, some time since retired from business, has formed a new Stock Commission firm with Mr. JOHN H. JACQUELIN, late of A. G. HEMMINWAY & Co., at No. 26 New-street. Both gentlemen, we believe, are members of the Stock Exchange.

The accounts of the Western Grain crops are of the most cheering character. The exceptions to the general report of a large yield of Wheat and Indian Corn are confined to a few localities in Ohio and Michigan, while the results in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are promising beyond any season for the past three or four years. On the lines of the East and West roads, from Chicago to the Mississippi River, such as the Rock Island, Alton, Burlington and Quincy, &c., the Wheat fields are uniformly about the heaviest in the yield of grain ever known, and the young Corn looks equally well. The reports from the Kentucky and Virginia Tobacco crop, thus far received by the trade in this City, are also a large and successful growth.

There is considerable disgust felt at the irregularities of the European telegrams, after they reach the Newfoundland shore. These annoyances, at first, gave rise to the suspicion that the Atlantic Cable itself was not working well. But if we are to believe the explanation afforded this afternoon of the absence of enterprise and the presence of absolute stupidity and false economy in transmitting the messages from Heart's Content to the United States frontier, the Cable is scandalized by the mismanagement in repeating its signals overland.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,738,730. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	2,023	$925,377	971	$412,544	147	$54,028
Man. of Cotton.	694	211,548	166	50,641	70	19,877
Man. of Silk...	356	370,973	140	198,627	7	10,704
Man. of Flax...	866	251,668	271	90,793	67	20,760
Miscellaneous..	609	190,637	1,453	35,922	23	17,811
Total.......	4,548	$1,950,203	3,001	$788,527	314	$123,180
		788,527				1,950,203
Total entered......		$2,738,730	Total marketed.			$2,073,383

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, is furnishing Stamps of suitable denominations for banks, bankers and brokers, at the following discount:

4¾ per cent. on $1,000 and over.
4½ per cent. on $100 to $1,000.
4 per cent. on $20 to $100.

The discount is in stamps at their face.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.
W. G. WHITE, Cashier,
No. 2 Wall-st.

☞ D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 7,407 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 1,299 bags Corn Meal, 21,875 bushels Wheat, 161,043 bushels Corn, 37,809 bushels Oats, 197 bbls. Pork, 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 40 pkgs. Lard, and 455 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $14@$14 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Continues in limited request at 38c. @41c. for yellow, ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Are inactive yet steady in price.

COFFEE—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds at full prices. We quote: Java 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited request and tending downward. Middlings, 36c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,070 bales against receipts of 1,244 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week.........	6,882
Receipts in July.........	37,867
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866.........	414,760
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865.........	843,568
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865.........	465,866

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day was as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 24c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—James Mills, 29½c.; Lonsdale, 33c.; Newmarket A, 22½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; American, 19c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@75c.; 3-inch tapes, 68c.@$1 12. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10 French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℘ cent. Ticks—Pearl River, 55c.; Blackstone, 28c. Stripes—Arasapha, 20c.; Albany, 14c. Denims—York, 50c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive and unsettled in price.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $6@$8 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$22; No. 2 at $15@$18; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c.@62c. for scaled, and 50c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLAX—Continues quite dull at irregular figures.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited demand, at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, though prices have steadily favored buyers. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$9 65, chiefly at $6 65@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$9 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$5 60	@$7 50
Extra State.........	6 60	@ 9 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 65	@12 75
Extra Genesee.........	9 70	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri....	10 50	@14 50

Southern Flour is decidedly heavy. Sales since our last 350 bbls. in lots, at $9 35@$10 90 for poor to good and $11@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 25@$12 15 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 40 ℘ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day and prices have been depressed. Sales since our last 18,400 bushels, including White Canada at $2 60; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, (a small lot,) at $1 95, and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn has been abundant and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for unsound, 80c.@81c., chiefly at 80½c., for sound mixed Western; 83c.@83½c. for very choice do., (Illinois River;) 90c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet at declining prices. We quote new Chicago at 42c.@45c., Milwaukee, at 46c.@48c.; Iowa at 52c.@55c.; Jersey, at 59c.@61c., and State at 61c.@63½c., ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Western at 75c.@80c., and Canadian at $1 10, ℘ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending July 31, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has met a very moderate demand during the past week, and prices have favored buyers. All grades close lower, but the decline is most marked on Winter Wheat brands. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ℘ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1; to Buffalo by propeller, 50c. Receipts for week, 4,952 bbls. Shipments for week, 8,620 bbls. The Wheat market has been very sensitive during the past week, and prices have fluctuated considerably. Early in the week, with about two days of rainy and muggy weather, fears were entertained by many that damage would ensue to the crop rapidly approaching maturity, and this, coupled with advices of heavy rains in Ohio and Indiana, caused No. 1 Spring to advance to $1 77@$1 78. Yesterday morning, on receipt per the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of very recent intelligence from the seat of war in Europe, stating a treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and Prussia, prices suddenly fell off 9c. ℘ bushel, though a portion of this decline was soon recovered. Prices continue variable and unsettled, and are likely to be so until the result of the harvest and of the European complications are fully known. Receipts have been on quite a moderate scale, and the stock in store has been further reduced. The demand is chiefly speculative, the relatively lower prices in Eastern markets keeping shippers quiet. The inspection reports for the week show that 125 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 54 car loads as No. 2, and 31 car loads as rejected. The reports in regard to the Spring wheat crop in this section, on the whole, continue very favorable, though not quite as flattering as a week ago. Harvesting has commenced in some localities, but as yet is not general. Lake freights have ruled quiet, and close at 9½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 9c. to Cleveland, and 14c.@14½c. to Oswego. Money matters continue easy. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at about 475,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat for past week sum up 81,685 bushels, against 329,323 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 6,977 bushels by rail and 112,813 bushels by lake, as follows: 48,985 bushels to Buffalo, 30,500 to Cleveland, 27,375 to Kingston, and 6,000 to Ogdensburgh. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℘ bushel storage, at $1 65; No. 2 at $1 48@$1 49. Oats have fluctuated widely, No. 1 having ranged from 30c. to 35c. We quote the closing figures at 32c. for No. 1, and 29c. for No. 2. Receipts for week, 64,058 bushels. Shipments for week, 117,433 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 6c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been remarkably dull, but prices have ruled steady. We quote No. 1 at 60c. in store. Receipts for week, 8,514 bushels, Shipments for week, 48,745 bushels. Corn has been in active demand at full figures, but closes quiet. We quote No. 1 in store at 57c. Receipts for week, 42,900 bushels. Shipments for week, 5,584 bushels."

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and good request, and buoyant at 70c.@$1 10 for old and 85c.@90c. for good to prime new ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been inactive yet quoted steady.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ ℔.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather more demand, and held with increased firmness, not only here, but in Albany, where, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber has arrived quite freely during the week. Prices are firm and tending upward on account of higher rates of freight on the canals. The quotations for hemlock and spruce are from 1c.@2c. higher than at last week's report. This was unlooked for and quite unexpected by the trade. The receipts of boards and scantlings during the fourth week show a large increase over the corresponding week of last year, but this in part may be attributed to the large arrival of boats which were detained beyond the break. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863......	78,592,478	10,954	84,400	56,671,727
1864......	89,062,195	6,090	207,346	39,444,398
1865......	91,030,276	4,635	98,174	9,624,570
1866......	105,834,050	16,825	....	8,716,000

Up to the 1st of August the excess over last year of boards and scantlings amounts to 14,803,774 feet, shingles 12,190 M, and a falling off in timber and staves, the latter, however, to only a small amount.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request and steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 47c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are less active, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@76c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$9 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in pretty good demand and buoyant at 25c.@26½c. for Crude, 41½c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have been quoted lower, on a moderate speculative business. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $31 31@$31 56 for new Mess, closing at $31 37, cash; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 75 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August, September and October delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $31 50@$32 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 355 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is firm but quiet; sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@21c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do. $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams have been inactive, at $45 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull to-day at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in limited demand at 6c.@19½c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔........	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ ℔......	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ ℔........	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ ℔........	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ ℔......	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ ℔........	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔......	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℘ ℔	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ ℔......	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔......	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔......	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ ℔.	27	@31
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔......	28	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ ℔....	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ ℔.....	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common......	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ ℔........	18	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ ℔........	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔........	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ ℔........	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ ℔........	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔........	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔......	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ ℔........	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ ℔........	6	@ 8

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in, owing, in part to the high prices asked. We quote: Clover at 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔; Rough Flax at $3 15@$3 50, and Timothy at $6 50@$7 50 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Continue quiet and irregular in price, including Deer—Honduras 60c.@61½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Boliver, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 59c.@61c.; Para, 50c., gold ℘ ℔., and Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 5c.; Vera Cruz, 55c., Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ℘ ℔., cash; Cape, 55c.@47½c., cash; Medras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Has been in rather more demand, including Castile at 18@19c.; Colgate's Pale, at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Have been very moderately dealt in at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have attracted less attention at drooping prices. Sales since our last 980 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@14½c., and 260 boxes Havana at 10⅞c.@11⅜c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in less demand and heavy, at 14c.@16¾c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, at 16¾c.; White Sugar—A, 16c.; Yellow Sugar—C, 15½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 ℔s. at 20½c.@21½c.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 ℔s. at 12¼c.@12½c., and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at uniform rates.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 103,000 bush. Corn at 4½d.@4¾d. by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer; also 30,000 Staves, by steamer, on private terms. For London, 14,000 bush. Corn at 4½d.@5d. per bush. For Cork and orders, a bark with Corn, at 4s. 9d. per quarter.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

MEATS.

Business has been on a very limited scale this week. A few changes in prices of Beef and Mutton have been made—favorable to buyers; while in Veal and Pork there has been decidedly more firmness.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔........	25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Beef, round, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔........	18	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔........	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔........	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ ℔........	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔........	16	@	22
Beef, smoked, ℘ ℔........	23	@	28
Beef tongues, each........	87	@1	25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔........	18	@	25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔........	11	@	14
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Lamb, ℘ ℔........	25	@	30
Lamb, Spring, ℘ quarter........	1 00	@3	00
Pigs, roasting, each........	2 00	@4	00
Pork, joints, ℘ ℔........	16	@	22
Pork steaks, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Pork, corned, ℘ ℔........	16	@	20
Bacon, ℘ ℔........	23	@	28
Hams, ℘ ℔........	25	@	28
Shoulders, ℘ ℔........	16	@	20
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔........	20	@	30
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔........	12	@	18
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔........	30	@	40
Veal, fillets, ℘ ℔........	30	@	40
Sweet Bread, each........	25	@	37
Sausages, country made, ℘ ℔........	22	@	25
Lard, ℘ ℔........	20	@	24
Suet, ℘ ℔........	12	@	20
Tripe, ℘ ℔........	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Unusually light sales have been reported through the week. Supplies have been quite moderate. Broiling Chickens and Turkies are cheaper. Ducks, Geese, Pigeons and Woodcock are dearer.

Chickens, ℘ ℔........	35	@	45
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair........	87	@1	75
Ducks, ℘ ℔........	40	@	45
Ducks, ℘ pair........	1 50	@2	50
Fowls, ℘ ℔........	28	@	35
Geese, each........	2 00	@3	00
Pigeons, squab, ℘ dozen........	4 50	@5	50
Turkeys, ℘ ℔........	25	@	30
Woodcock, ℘ pair........	1 00	@1	50

FISH.

Most kinds are steady in price, but not in much request. Blackfish, Bluefish, Sturgeon and Spanish Mackerel are lower, the latter decidedly so. Brook Trout are very scarce, and somewhat nominal.

Bass, ℘ ℔........	$ 15	@	25
Black-fish, ℘ ℔........	10	@	15
Blue-fish, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ℘ ℔........	75	@ 1	00
Clams, soft, ℘ 100........	40	@ 1	75
Clams, hard, ℘ 100........	50	@	75
Cod, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12
Cod, dried, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12
Eels, ℘ ℔........	15	@	25
Flounders, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12
Frogs, ℘ dozen........	75	@ 1	00
Haddock, ℘ ℔........	8	@	10
Halibut, ℘ ℔........	18	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ℘ ℔........	18	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ℘ bunch........	15	@	20
King-fish, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔........	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each........	20	@	25
Mackerel, Spanish, ℘ ℔........	—	@	50
Mackerel, salt, each........	10	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔........	15	@	18
Oysters, ℘ 100........	75	@ 2	00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100........	2 00	@ 2	50
Porgies, ℘ ℔........	8	@	10
Salmon, fresh, ℘ ℔........	50	@	60
Salmon, smoked, ℘ ℔........	35	@	40
Sheepshead, ℘ ℔........	30	@	35
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ ℔........	12	@	15
Sturgeon, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12
Sword-fish, ℘ ℔........	12	@	15
Turtle, Green, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Weak-fish, ℘ ℔........	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Murmurs are heard on all sides in the market, to-day, about the extreme dullness in the Vegetable trade, though the available supply of the leading articles is quite liberal. Potatoes and Tomatoes are unusually plenty, and obtainable at moderate prices. Cucumbers and Green Corn are in limited request, though quoted low. Beans and Peas are less abundant, and held with more firmness. Egg Plants and Okra are offered more freely, and are more saleable. Mushrooms are in earlier than usual, and are in pretty fair request, though not of the finest quality.

Beans, String, ℘ half peck........	75	@ 1	00
Beets, new, ℘ bunch........	5	@	8
Cabbages, new, each........	10	@	15
Carrots, new, ℘ bunch........	4	@	6
Cauliflowers, each........	50	@	75
Corn, ℘ doz. ears........	15	@	20
Cucumbers, each........	2	@	3
Egg Plants, each........	25	@	40
Garlic, ℘ bunch........	20	@	25
Lettuce, ℘ head........	3	@	5
Leeks, ℘ bunch........	—	@	8
Mint, ℘ bunch........	2	@	3
Mushrooms, ℘ quart........	20	@	30
Okra, ℘ 100........	30	@	40
Onions, ℘ peck........	62	@	75
Onions, ℘ quart........	6	@	8
Onions, new, ℘ bunch........	5	@	8
Parsnips, ℘ bunch........	8	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch........	4	@	6
Peas, green, ℘ half-peck........	62	@	75
Potatoes, new, ℘ bbl........	3 50	@ 4	50
Potatoes, new, ℘ peck........	45	@	60
Radishes, ℘ bunch........	1	@	3
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch........	2	@	4
Squash, each........	8	@	12
Tomatoes, new, ℘ quart........	12	@	15
Turnips, new, ℘ bunch........	6	@	10
Water Cresses, ℘ quart........	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Everything in this line is reported slow of sale, though the main articles are quoted lower. Cherries are out of market. Raspberries are scarce. Apples, Pears and Peaches are in better supply.

Almonds, ℘ ℔........	30	@	40
Apples, ℘ peck........	50	@ 1	00
Bananas, each........	2	@	10
Blackberries, ℘ quart........	15	@	30
Citron, ℘ ℔........	45	@	50
Cocoa Nuts, each........	8	@	10
Currants, ℘ ℔........	10	@	15
Currants, Zante, ℘ ℔........	15	@	20
Dates, ℘ ℔........	20	@	25
Figs, ℘ ℔........	25	@	30
Gooseberries, ℘ quart........	15	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart........	10	@	12
Lemons, ℘ doz........	18	@	50
Oranges, ℘ doz........	25	@	75
Melons, each........	15	@ 1	00
Pears, ℘ quart........	10	@	15
Peaches, ℘ quart........	20	@	50
Pine Apples, each........	12	@	50
Prunes, ℘ ℔........	16	@	20
Raisins, ℘ ℔........	18	@	26
Raspberries, ℘ basket........	10	@	15
Walnuts, ℘ quart........	10	@	12
Whortleberries, ℘ quart........	15	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Really choice pail Butter is scarce this week, and it commands better prices, being in more request. Cheese and Eggs remain as last quoted, on a rather tame market.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℘ ℔........	45	@	50
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℘ ℔........	38	@	42
Butter, cooking, ℘ ℔........	30	@	36
Cheese, ℘ ℔........	12	@	22
Eggs, (by the quantity,) ℘ doz........	—	@	35
Eggs, eight for........	—	@	25
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can........	75	@ 1	00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle........	30	@	—

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ℘ ton of 2,000 ℔s.....	$7 00	@$9	00
Coffee, Green, ℘ ℔........	25	@	40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ ℔........	35	@	45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ ℔........	28	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ ℔........	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl........	12 00	@17	00
Flour, Family, ℘ 24 ℔. bags........	1 25	@ 2	25
Meal, Corn, ℘ 25 ℔. bags........	1 00	@ 1	25
Meal, Oat, ℘ 25 ℔. bags........	1 00	@ 1	25
Molasses, ℘ gallon........	80	@ 1	25
Rice, ℘ ℔........	10	@	15
Soap, by the box, ℘ ℔........	10	@	13
Sugar, Brown, ℘ ℔........	12	@	15
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ ℔........	16½	@	17
Sugar, Hard, ℘ ℔........	17½	@	—
Syrup, ℘ gallon........	80	@ 1	20
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ ℔........	80	@ 1	10
Teas, Green, ℘ ℔........	85	@ 1	65
Teas, Mixed, ℘ ℔........	65	@ 1	00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tetbin

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, WILFUL MURDER and BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

PAUL FALK'S LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 4 o'clock, GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, writes, under date of July 26, that there is not a paper in Little Rock that will publish the call for the Union State Convention, and but one in the whole State in the interest of loyal men. He adds: "At our election in August the rebel element will have full control, excepting, perhaps, in a few northwestern counties. The feeling toward Congress is more hostile than during the war, and hatred of Union soldiers and Union men is a matter of ambitious pride. I would have called a session of the Arkansas Legislature, had it been possible to have procured a quorum, but from deaths, resignations, and removals to other States, it could not have been had. I regret this much, as the Legislature to be elected will be chosen from rebels who have done good service in the war."

The State Teachers' Convention, held at Geneva, has adjourned, to meet at Auburn on Tuesday, July 23, 1867. Various papers were presented upon educational subjects, and addresses made by Messrs. Cruikshank, Arye, Cavert, President Jackson, of Hobart College, and Senator Folger, of Geneva. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, S. G. Williams, Ithaca. Vice-Presidents, D. F. Heffron, Utica; A. G. Merwin, Port Jefferson; Wm. N. Barringer, Troy; D. C. Ramsay, Batavia. Corresponding Secretary, James Cruikshank, Brooklyn. Recording Secretaries, James W. Barber, Buffalo; J. Dorman Steele, Elmira. Treasurer, M. P. Cavert, Albany.

Several thousand colored people of Memphis, on the 1st inst., celebrated the Jamaica Emancipation, and elected delegates to the State Convention. The procession marched through the principal streets. No disturbance occurred. At St. Louis the day was observed by the colored people of the city, including several benevolent societies and a company of old soldiers, about sixty strong. After parading the principal streets the procession marched to Concordia Park, where a general jollification, with speeches, music, &c., was had.

The National Theological Institute for Freedmen, at Washington, D. C., now has fifty students, and has been incorporated by Congress. It was inaugurated in January, 1865, under the auspices of Rev. E. Turney, D. D. In his report to the Executive Committee in May last, he stated that 32 schools had been organized in connection with the Institute, with more than 450 students.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* reports serious troubles with the Indians in Idaho. A raid was made on Rubey City on the 1st of July, but the United States troops were on hand, and a desperate fight ensued. At last accounts, Capt. Jennings, with only 40 men, was surrounded by 300 Indians. Reinforcements had been sent to relieve him. Reports of Indian troubles were never less reliable than at present, and we wait for more explicit intelligence.

The long contemplated monument in memory of David C. Broderick, in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco, is now complete, with the exception of the bust of Broderick, to be inserted in a niche which is now being cut by P. J. Divine, the sculptor. The whole structure and surroundings will cost about $17,000 when completed, $7,500 of which was contributed by the State.

The work of laying a third rail the entire length of the Great Western Railway, Canada, is progressing vigorously, and several sections along the line are already completed. Within a short time the transit of through freight by the narrow gauge cars will be accomplished without transhipment from the Western States to New-York.

The Mayor and City Council of Nashville have obtained an injunction from Chancellor Campbell, enjoining the Metropolitan Police Commissioners from a further organization of the police force until after hearing an account of the alleged illegal proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature in the appointment of the force.

There was a very bloody affray a few days ago at Macon, Mo., growing out of political difficulties. One man was killed and quite a number were wounded, some seriously. Great excitement prevailed, and the business houses in the place were generally closed.

At a political barbecue at Huntsville, Mo., on Saturday last, the United States flag was ordered to be pulled down, and it was accordingly lowered and borne off in disgrace amidst yells of derision from the crowd. The flag belonged to the Ninth Missouri Militia.

On the return of Hon. Schuyler Colfax to his home, at South Bend, Ind., a large number of citizens met him at the depot and conducted him to the Court-house, where he addressed them for nearly two hours, reviewing the action of Congress during the session just closed.

Capt. Kholostoff, of the Royal School of Mining Engineers connected with the Russian Empire, is on a tour of scientific observation through the United States, and is now visiting the Iron Mountain in Missouri, and other points of interest in that region.

It is said that a later and more correct estimate of the number of buildings burned in Portland places it at 1,800, instead of 1,500, as previously reported, and 3,000 families rendered homeless. The loss will be over $10,000,000, of which the insurance will cover less than one-half.

Gold has been found in quartz in Caledonia County, Vt. At Waterford an assayer found the yield $45 53 of gold to the ton of quartz. This quartz was gray and white, combined with sulphuret of iron, and was taken about 19 feet below the surface.

Attorney-Gen. Stanbery has given an opinion that the nominations for public offices rejected during the session of the Senate can be legally made by the President during the recess.

The Navy Department has received information that the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron, Rear Admiral Bell Commanding, have been established at Hong Kong, China.

Capt. Thomas C. Morse, a well-known and respected citizen of St. Louis, died suddenly of cholera morbus on Wednesday last.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed J. Ross Browne as Commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Browne will immediately assume the duties of this important mission.

The Union soldiers of Vigo County, Ind., had a grand demonstration on Wednesday at Terre Haute. Gen. Willich was present, and made an enthusiastic speech.

Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, formerly Chief-Justice of the State of Maine, died at his residence at East Bridgewater, Mass., on Wednesday, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Prof. Safford, Director of the Dearborn Observatory, at Chicago, has been recently elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

Dr. Thomas H. Webb, the Secretary of the Massachusets Institute of Technology, died on Thursday at Quincy, of an attack of heard disease.

A. F. Smith, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, was thrown from a carriage at Norwich on Monday, and quite dangerously injured.

LOCAL NEWS.

The cases of Eisner & Westheimer were determined yesterday, in the Superior Court, by Justice McCunn, dissolving the injunction and deciding in favor of the Health Board and against the fat boilers. The case of Reynolds, the lime-burner, was decided the other way—that is, the injunction is continued. The suit of the Donohues *vs.* the Board of Health, which is another fat-boiling case, the Court said had not been yet determined.

A desperate fight occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning between Dennis Cummings and Benjamin Mullery, both well-known in the Seventh Ward. During the fracas Cummings was dangerously wounded in the neck with a dirk knife in the hands of his opponent. Coroner Gover was notified to take Cummings' *ante mortem* statement yesterday afternoon. Mullery has not yet been arrested.

The further examination of Louis A. Colin, charged with having embezzled $40,000 worth of securities from Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, was had before Justice Dowling yesterday. After argument by counsel, the Magistrate decided to hold the accused to answer in the sum of $20,000, in default of which he was committed to prison.

Yesterday's official cholera reports show sixteen verified cases in this City, and thirteen in Brooklyn. The burial permit book in the in the Bureau of Records shows six hundred and eight burials between last Saturday at noon and last evening at 5 o'clock.

Gen. Santa Anna was arrested yesterday and held to bail in the sum of $30,000, at the suit of Col. Montgomery, who alleges that he has suffered much by reason of the General disclaiming him as his agent.

The argument in the action of Noone *vs.* the Board of Excise, was concluded yesterday. The decision of the Court is reserved.

Gold was 147⅞@148⅛ ℘ cent. yesterday, about the same as on Thursday. Exchange on London 107½@107¾, 60 days, and 108½@108¾, 30 days sight. Money easy. Government Stocks firm, and the Railways active.

There was rather less activity in the General Markets yesterday, though the tendency of prices was downward. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

We have no dispatches from Europe for the readers of the Times this morning. It appears (as we are informed) that the wheezy little steamer that brings the precious documents from Newfoundland to Cape Breton is not to arrive until some time this morning; that upon getting this information, the manager of the land lines hence to Cape Breton shut up shop and sent word that we need not expect anything to-night. All right, (De Sauty;) but it is cruel hard upon the enterprising manufacturers of "Special telegrams from Europe to the New-York ———;" the reader can fill the blank with whichever of the two names he thinks most proper. The public are already sharply criticizing these disappointments, and it is widely believed that there is a vast deal of humbug in the matter. If the great cable is working as represented, the pith of the news in the London papers of Friday morning should have been at Port au Basque by 9 o'clock of that day; the steamer should have done her ninety miles to Aspy Bay by 3 P. M., and the news should have been here in time for late afternoon editions. But instead of this we have for our very latest two lines of ten words each, dated London *last Wednesday*, giving the prices of one or two stocks. If the cable stories of splendid working are true, there must have been, at least a week ago, a definite understanding between Prussia and Austria, either for peace or continued war. Why does not the cable, which "works splendidly," report the result? It is of a thousand times more value than the price of Illinois Central. *Where* is De Sauty?

The Philadelphia Convention.

It is a little curious that our Radical friends should make so much fuss about a movement which they profess so thoroughly to despise as they do the Philadelphia Convention. In one breath they overwhelm it with ridicule, as an utterly nonsensical and impotent gathering, while in the next they threaten all who shall have any part or lot in its proceedings with the most direful vengeance of the Union Party, which they assume to control. There is an apparent discrepancy in their modes of treating the subject which it is not quite easy to reconcile, but which will probably be of less importance by-and-by than it seems to be now.

The same journals are a good deal puzzled on another point: they have clamorously insisted from the beginning that the Philadelphia meeting was simply a "rebel" trap—a Copperhead device—one of the ingenious pieces of machinery by which Jeff. Davis, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham and their associates in general, were to extinguish the Union party, overthrow the Constitution, and restore the fortunes of the Rebel Confederacy; and they have been loud in their warnings against any friend of the Union giving it any countenance or support. No matter what might be the motives of those who have called it, or the terms used in the call, the rebels and their allies were sure to control it. The prompt and business-like manner in which the Wood Brothers had themselves elected as delegates from this city, was seized as conclusive evidence of this result, and Vallandigham's election in Ohio was made the occasion for similar exultation. Now that the State Convention at Saratoga is to take into its own hands the appointment of delegates for the whole State, and since Vallandigham's seat is to be contested by the War Democrats of his district, who do not accept him as their representative, the prospect of throwing the whole Convention into disloyal hands does not seem quite so brilliant as it did at first.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, while really approving the objects and purposes which the Philadelphia movement is intended to aid, tries very hard to find fault with it in advance. In regard to the admission of delegates, for example, it says:

> "It will not be enough to rule out a few conspicuous Copperheads. Brooks and the Woods were only representative men. They spoke for the party with which they acted, and if *they are ruled out*, to be consistent, *their party must be ruled out also*. It will not do to make 'fish of one and flesh of another,' when they are all sliced from the same Copperhead carcass."

Suppose their *party* should "rule them out" now, so far as this movement is concerned; would not that be conclusive and satisfactory? Nobody knows better than the *Journal* that although the Democratic party in this State was betrayed by its leaders into an attitude of disloyalty toward the Government, the great mass of that party was not at heart disloyal: suppose it should now send men whose war record is unexceptionable and who are prepared to join heartily in measures for restoring and preserving the Union now, and who can do so without suspicion of their sincerity, would there be any necessity for Union men to complain of the injustice thus done their former Copperhead associates? Is it necessary for the *Evening Journal* to vindicate Wood and Vallandingham against the returning reason and better judgment of their old party? We think they may be safely left to the retributive justice which their disloyal conduct has provoked at the hands of those they have betrayed and ruined.

The *Journal* adds the following by way of encouragement:

> "We are glad, however, to see the sensitiveness of these Philadelphia gentlemen in regard to their associates. It is a good sign, so far as it goes; *and if it is carried to its legitimate conclusion, good may come from it.* Because, if 'Anti-War Democrats' are to be 'cast out as evil,' rebels certainly must be. And if the wish is to compact the real Union party, a platform will be adopted to accomplish this result. *And it is possible to agree upon such a platform.* We could draw one, and use no single sentence that has not been spoken by the President himself. If we should make any modification whatever in his declared principles, it would only be to render them less 'Radical;' for we never favored either general hanging or indiscriminate confiscation.
>
> Our platform would be:
>
> 1. Security for the future—to be guaranteed by a faithful execution of and submission to the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Laws.
> 2. Adoption of the proposed amendment of the Constitution.
> 3. The immediate admission to their seats in Congress of all loyal men who can take the test oath; and
> 4. The recognition of the right of every State to regulate the question of suffrage in its own way.
>
> If the Philadelphia Pilgrims will give us some such platform as this, a great many will go to Philadelphia—next time. Such a platform, with 'conservative' and Executive indorsement, would carry everything before it—as it will, whether it has such indorsement or not."

We can assent to this platform most heartily. There is nothing in it we have not repeatedly avowed and advocated. Some points in it constitute properly grounds of fair and legitimate party difference and contest; and as the Philadelphia Convention proposes to deal only with questions that transcend lines of party division and are vital to the nationality of all parties and to the existence of the Union itself, it may not deem it necessary or wise to lay down precisely that platform. But we venture to predict that it will do nothing that will render it inconsistent for any one who chooses to support that platform, in any way or in connection with any party organization he may prefer.

Light Thrown Upon the New-Orleans Riot.

The mails have brought the materials for forming an intelligent judgment upon the events which preceded the assembling of the bogus Convention at New-Orleans, and which throw considerable light upon the spirit and purposes of the authors of the movement. These confirm fully the opinions we have expressed as to the *animus* of the gathering, and the seat of the responsibility for the calamities that followed.

The public meeting held on the night of the 27th—as reported in the New-Orleans journals of the following day—was a fitting preliminary to the disturbance. It was avowedly a meeting in favor of negro suffrage, and was addressed by members of the Convention, who urged upon their colored auditors the duty of preparing to sustain the Convention by force, and upholding its resolves though at the cost of bloodshed. As the object of the meeting was declared by one of the speakers, a Mr. Judd, to be "to strengthen the coming Convention, and to give it backbone," its utterances now possess special significance. And they were utterances worthy of a Parisian club in the early days of Robespierre's power. Universal suffrage was insisted upon as a right to be contended for at all hazards; one of the resolutions affirming that until this be granted "there will and can be no permanent peace." Dr. Dostie, who has since paid the penalty of his violence, threatened annihilation to those who should interfere with the Convention; and the negroes were instructed to repair armed to the Mechanics' Institute, where the Convention met. The tone of the proceedings was calculated to produce bad feeling between the blacks and the whites, and to incite the former to the course they subsequently pursued.

A procession of colored men came after the meeting, and in its progress through the streets furnished a foretaste of the disturbances of Monday. The *Picayune* reports the majority as carrying clubs and heavy missiles, and as many were under the effects of liquor, collisions with passing citizens were with difficulty prevented by the police. Later in the night, conflicts with the police were precipitated by negroes in various parts of the city. Shots were fired, knives and sticks were used, and it was only by the interference of a straggling party of soldiers, that the officers were enabled to hold their ground.

The assembling of a crowd of negroes, on Monday, to applaud and support the Convention was, then, not the impromptu or accidental affair which it has been represented to be. It was part of a preconcerted plan, for the accomplishment of which the active spirits of the Convention had trained and armed their colored dupes. The city, indeed, was not taken unawares, for the meeting, the procession, and the disturbances of Friday night had revealed the recklessness of revolutionary leaders, like Dostie, and the organized force of negroes who were ready to do their bidding. But the fact is clear that the civil authorities found their jurisdiction threatened, and were therefore justified in ascertaining to what extent they might rely upon the Federal troops for aid.

To this stage and subsequently, the trustworthy Union men of the City and State not only took no part in the agitation of the Conventionists, but opposed it as fraught with mischief. The regular President of the Convention in 1864 refused to reconvene it, and a majority of its surviving members refused to attend. Nor is this all. In addition to the dispatches which were addressed to the President, asking his instructions and his interposition on the occurrence of a certain contingency, representations were made personally to the President by Mr. Rozier, who has been for twenty-five years identified with Louisiana, and is described as the "oldest, staunchest and bravest of the original Union men" in it. He was an opponent of the rebellion at the time when. Dostie, Hahn, and other of the Conventionists on whom the *Tribune* wastes its sympathies were blatant adherents of the rebel Government. Mr. Rozier, however, waited upon the President, soliciting his interference in behalf of the local authorities against the Conventionists, and there can be do doubt that in taking this step he reflected the wishes of the great majority of Unionists in the State. In this circumstance we have the best answer to the misrepresentations of those of our cotemporaries who depict the riot as a crusade of rebels, as such, against loyalists, as such. The truth is the opposite. The more prominent of the Conventionists were ex-rebels; the most zealous supporters of the civil power were tried and influential Unionists.

Gen. Sheridan's name has been used by the apologists of the Conventionists as an available witness on their side. His word, it has been said, would settle the controversy in their favor. Well, Gen. Sheridan has been heard from in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, which we published yesterday. He attributes unnecessary cruelty to the police in making arrests, but he leaves no room for misconception as to the Convention and its members. "The leaders," he says, writing in full view of the facts, "the leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind," he adds, "to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act." This, then, is Gen. Sheridan's estimate of the Conventionists. They were "political agitators and revolutionary men," whose proceedings were inconsistent with public tranquillity. The riot necessitated the interference which he contemplated as probable and proper.

Another Convention.

A Convention is to assemble at Baltimore on the 20th inst., of representatives of various branches of labor, and it is expected that delegates will be present from almost all parts of the country.

We presume that the relations of capital and labor and the general policy of strikes will be the chief topics of discussion. There is a great necessity for such discussion. For the last few years the position of handicraftsmen has been rendered doubtful, and the trades at which they have worked have been embarrassed, by the tendency to strikes, which has been encouraged by well-meaning but short-sighted men. We are not going to condemn strikes upon moral grounds. There are rights of labor as well as rights of capital. The value of one man is in the abstract as great as the value of another. The normal necessities of each are alike. But the labor question must be settled, if it ever is settled, by a mutual understanding of those concerned, and that understanding can only be arrived at by keeping in view the complicating elements of the case. If strikes ever accomplished their object they would be eminently proper. But they never do. Our readers know what came of the shipwrights', the car-drivers' and other attempts. They failed because of the pressing necessities of those engaged in them. An empty cupboard, a pale and anxious, though brave wife, children who must be fed though the purse run low—all these fight for the capitalist, and the contest is too unequal to be long maintained. What then is the remedy?

In the first place it must be conceded that wages are in many instances wholly inadequate to supply the wants of the laboring classes. The prices of all articles of food and clothing are now over double what they were three or four years ago, and in some instances quadrupled. The mere item of the dwelling is a fearful one for the working man. In some cities—Philadelphia, for instance—he can rent a small house at something like a reasonable rate, but how different is the case in this City! Here, the laborer, and often even the mechanic, is housed, perforce, like a pig. Of course, therefore, comparisons between wealth and penury become sources of excitement and acrimonious remark. And if the workman starves for a month in the vain effort to force a change, we must have more pity than blame for his error of judgment.

But those who will meet at the Baltimore gathering know all this. They should also look the fact straight in the face that the elevation of labor must be accomplished by the realization of new methods. The first of these, combination of workmen *against* employers, having always failed, is combination to become *independent* of employes? There has been, we think, too much absolute leaning upon capitalists. The laborer, especially if of the emigrant class, has been too apt to feel that his employer is his owner also, and that a separation will be to him ruin. True, he strikes when called upon, but the feeling of subserviency has hindered his saving and stunted the growth of his independence. He and a hundred others have looked to one person as their *owner* almost, and have had no thought for the morrow. And it is this condition of things that the Labor Convention must acknowledge and try to remedy.

The remedy is one that must arise out of the intelligence, industry and *self-denial* of the laborer himself. It can be attained by no other process. Combination therefore must first of all address itself to the task, not of organizing labor against capital—a vain task so long as there are more workers than work—but of educating the laborer to higher mental and social habits and ideas. The principles of political economy and of social economy must be studied simultaneously. In short, the truth must be learned that a strike is the last rather than the first step in a labor movement. Competition is the life of trade—it is the stimulus and the dispenser of labor also. To learn how to *compete* with capital is, therefore, the task of the laboring man in this country. It may require years of steady effort, and enlightened effort, too, before this completion may be possible, but it is possible. It is within the power of the masses to apply themselves to mutual instruction in the science of life, and if their teachers will aid in teaching the lesson, not many years will have passed before our prosperity will be as universal as is our political suffrage.

"Mournful News from Arkansas."—The following lamentation appears in yesterday's *Tribune*:

> "We publish mournful news from Arkansas; but nothing which might not have been confidently counted on *after the leading example set in Washington*. The State, of whose good order and loyal promise, under Gov. Murphy's administration, Gen. Sherman and other officers of the army and the Government formed so high an opinion, is about to be returned to rebel rule. The rebel element already floods the capital of the State, and threatens to swamp ou the loyal elections and the work of loyalty already done."

And why should Arkansas *not* relapse? She has tried loyalty and found no merit in that line. She organized a Loyal State Government, sent loyal Senators to Washington, and elected loyal Representatives to the House of Representatives. That House refused Col. Johnson, who led his regiment against rebels, the privilege of pressing its carpets with his feet. And Congress has adjourned, leaving Arkansas and her Representatives, after waiting eight months in vain for admission, to go back informing their constitutents that the doors of the Senate and House of Representatives are closed against them.

With this "example set in Washington," what are the electors of Arkansas to do. Congress rejects loyal Union Representatives. Have they any alternative but to "return to rebel rule."

The Ocean Telegraph—A Fair Field and No Favor.

The reading public cannot, as yet, be congratulated on the fullness, the dispatch or the value of the intelligence from Europe *viâ* the cable. The unfortunate break in the St. Lawrence submarine wire, the employment of sailing vessels in place of that necessary telegraphic link, and the rush of private messages, have, doubtless, all combined to cheat the expectant public of fuller and more trustworthy reports. We see it stated in the Canada papers that on Wednesday last Lord Monk was in receipt of dispatches from the Colonial Secretary in London, (Lord Carnarvon,) and that Lord Monk was enabled to acknowledge these dispatches the same day. The present telegraphic arrangements, including the tariff of charges, are merely provisional. And it is perhaps premature to become querulous over the early working of so great and novel an enterprise. There are one or two points, however, on which, after due time has been given the directors to get their machinery in order, the directors will do well to ponder. The first of these is that an end be put to the puffery of individuals connected with the enterprise. The second is, that the Press of this country which, through its Agent, will be far the largest and most profitable contributor to the Company's treasury shall not have its messages shoved aside for *any* class of private dispatches. We do not, of course, include in the latter, dispatches on Government account, either American or British; but special commercial and financial advices for operating purposes. The Press will very promptly see to it that any traffic of this sort carried on *against* the public interest shall not thrive; and any Company that should attempt to lend itself thereto will very speedily be damned. When the cable is once in thorough working order, the leading journals of the country will take probably among them not less than five to six hundred pounds sterling worth of dispatches daily, beside their individual special telegrams. This will involve a yearly tax—all accruing to the Company—of at least a million dollars in gold. For such a sum, fair, regular, *prompt* and ready service will be demanded.

Without putting forward any special grievance suffered thus far, it is as well, perhaps, to take advantage of the interval between the *opening* and the *working* of the line, to say what will be expected by those who have the responsibility of supplying the public with intelligence. An association like that of the Press, prepared to spend a million a year for early news, would have little difficulty, if necessary, in finding the capital to procure it at no distant day, through an independent channel. And this fact alone will probably impress upon the Company the consideration that intelligence procured and intended for the public, shall not be held of subordinate account to any dispatches whatever of an unofficial and private character. In saying this timeously, we intend no reflection whatever upon the direction of the Company thus far. They have had enormous difficulties to overcome. These difficulties, they *have*, apparently overcome. And we are bound to wait patiently until they find the means of getting their working appliances in order. What we aim at is to impress upon them that the Press will be their largest customer, and that the Press has claims, as the organ of the public, over which no private interest or individual can have precedence.

English and American Relations.

The numerous official and unofficial utterances we have had in England of late—from the message of the Queen through the telegraph cable to the speech of Earl Derby in the House of Lords, and the speeches of the other principal Ministers of State—from the manifestoes of great public bodies to the effusions in the leading newspapers—all expressing the most earnest desire to secure permanent peace, friendship and fraternity with the United States—are calculated to produce reflection in the mind of the American patriot and philosopher. We have been so accustomed until recently to hear merely cynical expressions from official sources, and to find only the bitterest, meanest hatred of us in the leading presses, that we are somewhat taken aback, for instance, at such utterances as those of the Tory leaders who have just got hold of the reins of Government—and only less amazed at the perusal of such articles as we now constantly find in the *Times* and *Saturday Review*.

Why these unwonted manifestations? Why this extraordinary change? Is there a real revolution of opinion and feeling, or is the whole thing a mere sham? Are the admiration and friendship which are expressed for us now in our days of triumph and power, really as genuine as the contempt and malignity that were displayed toward us in our recent days of trial and adversity? Are the principles of National Union and freedom for which we fought through four years of darkness and storm, any more divine now that they are victorious than formerly when they were being tried in fire? Or have *we* undergone any fundamental change to induce this altered estimate of us and ours? Have our national character, instincts, principles and purposes, become so vitally different from what they were two or three years ago as to justify the appreciation for each of them which has taken the place of recent reprehension for all of them?

They are not, and have not been, matters of *party*, these English utterances of which we speak. The leaders and organs of both the great political parties treat the matter now very much alike, on the one side, as, formerly, they treated it very much alike in an exactly opposite direction. The Tories, who have just come into power, and whose policy toward this country it was supposed would be somewhat chilly, express themselves as warmly in the matter at the beginning of their career as their political adversaries did at the close of theirs. It is only less difficult to find an expression of hostility in any quarter, or upon any point, at this time, than it formerly was to find a generous expression of friendship—though there was certainly a period at which such sentiments would have been keenly appreciated by us. Neither can the apparent change in English sentiment be, by any means, attributed merely to such an incident as the action of our authorities in the matter of Fenianism. We only enforced our own laws in that case, and have taken no undue credit therefor; and we know that it furnished rather the opportunity than acted as the cause, of swelling the plaudits of the English press upon the United States.

We can find the real and underlying reason of the extraordinary change in the expression of opinion in England concerning this country, its affairs, and its people, only in that ever-protruding characteristic of the English, which they themselves designate as the *worship of strength*, greatness, success. Prior to the war, they knew nothing of our power, and did not believe in it; they knew little of our political institutions, and had a hearty contempt for what they knew of them. During the war they saw our power not only severely tried, but, as they believed, effectually broken; they saw our Republican institutions tested, and, as they believed, with *failure* as the result. As a consequence, they scorned our power and maligned our free form of government. But, to their astonishment, they found over a year ago that our power had come triumphant out of the tremendous struggle, and that our political institutions had endured a test which demonstrated them to be the strongest in the world. Ever since then the idea of our *power* has been looming up in their minds and enlarging in their imaginations; and as one manifestation of it after another has appeared to them, they have modified and changed their estimates and expressions, until finally they have come to where they now stand. It is because we are *strong* that they pretend to respect us; it is because we have proved ourselves great that our friendship is so eagerly sought after. Freedom and justice and right have nothing to do with the question. Power, and the worship of power, have all to do with it. We can neither forget this fact in our dealings with them, nor overlook its bearings in the management of our own internal concerns.

Gen. Banks on the New-Orleans Riot.

From the Tribune.

Gen. Banks, who knew the men who were murdered in New-Orleans, who knew the patriotism of their purposes, and, more than this, knew the character of their enemies, has written a strong letter in defence of the Convention. *In his opinion, it was not the cause of the riots, but used as a pretext by the enemies of the Union.*

Gen. Banks comes naturally enough to the defense of the Louisiana Convention of 1864. It was of his own creation. The State, in the judgment of reflecting people, was not then in condition for such an assemblage. It represented only a small portion of territory, and comprising but few electors. Neither its action nor the formal character of those who composed it, inspired confidence, there or elsewhere. Distinguished Union men, then in the discharge of their public duties at New-Orleans, thought and spoke disprovingly of the Convention and its labors. In volunteering to "fan the embers" of a greatly to be deplored event, Gen. Banks may provoke scrutiny into his own conduct in reference to this and other matters.

An obsolete Convention, of more than doubtful usefulness originally, was convened nearly three years after it had been chosen, for a purpose known to Radical leaders, and foreshadowed by Mr. Boutwell in a Congressional caucus. Negro Suffrage, the Radical remedy for all political diseases, was at the bottom of the movement. Of such paramount importance is that one idea, "with the ultras, that Mr. Boutwell urged Congress to continue its session until after the assembling of this demoralised and revolutionary Convention.

It is alleged that this Convention was convened by its President, in pursuance of a resolution adopted in 1864. But the fact that the President of that Convention resigned long ago, and that the individual who called it, as President *pro tem.*, was not even a member of the Convention, is conceded.

In connection with what transpired at New-Orleans, there is so much significance in Mr. Boutwell's remarks, that we ask renewed attention to them:

> "Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one: A distinguished gentleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the 30th for the revision of the State Constitution, and that amendments would be adopted disfranchising the rebel and enfranchising the loyal inhabitants without distinction of color. If Congress should be in session when this Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the precedent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the Constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. If Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new Government of the State might fail to get a foothold, and the country would experience a very serious calamity."

The Convention referred to was chosen to frame a State Constitution. Only the City of New-Orleans and a few parishes were then under the national flag. Delegates, with or without constituents, appeared. It was regarded as a political necessity, and had the protection of a military Governor. The Convention framed a Constitution and adjourned. There its duties and its powers terminated. And such was the general understanding. But after an interval of nearly three years, the Radical Senators sought to avail themselves of this obsolete State Convention to inaugurate negro and to restrict white suffrage in Louisiana. Such, according to the avowal of Mr. Boutwell, was the purpose for which a Convention of questionable origin and character was reassembled, nearly three years after its functions had expired!

The Radicals did not dare, of course, to organize a new Convention, for neither in Louisiana or in Connecticut, or in New-York, or in Indiana, or in Illinois, could a Nominal Negro Suffrage Convention be chosen. Its objects, therefore, were revolutionary. The assemblage *was* an "illegal one," and the further it had proceeded the greater must have been the mischief.

There are many intelligent, wealthy and reputable people of color in Louisiana, against whom there is no prejudice. Nor is there objection to the extension of suffrage to that class. But this does not satisfy radicalism. Indeed, left to *their* control, they would reject a proposition which invests intelligent freedmen with suffrage. They demand universal negro suffrage, so that South Carolina may be represented by negro members of Congress.

Amusements.

The bills at the theatres remain unchanged this week.

Mr. Stuart will revive "Pocahontas," on Monday evening, at Winter Garden, keeping it on for four nights only, after which Mr. John Brougham takes a benefit.

Mr. Florence is expected here in the *Persia*, on the 10th inst. He has secured a new drama, by Sterling Coyne, and one by Falconer, the author of "Peep o' Day." He brings, also, a new protean piece for Mrs. Florence.

The "Ice Witch" is continued at the Olympic. The orchestra, under the skilful baton of Dr. Baker, is the best in the city, and a decided feature.

At Wallack's the new drama of "Shamus O'Brien" is doing so well, that Mr. Moss announces it for another week.

TEXAS.

Gen. Sheridan at Brownsville—The Legislature to meet on the 6th Inst.—Cholera at Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Treacle* brings Matamoras dates to the 29th. The Brownsville *Courier* mentions the sudden arrival of Gen. Sheridan in that city. He spent most of his time in Metamoras. On dit—that he bore official and mysterious messages to the Mexican authorities. All prominent army officers feted him, and he left for New-Orleans on Sunday. Quiet reigns.

Galveston, Friday, Aug. 3.

The President telegraphs to Judge Bell, Secretary of State, that the Legislature of Texas will meet without hindrance on the 6th. The Governor will be inaugurated on the 9th, and then the officers of the Provisional Government will turn over their respective badges to the officers elect.

There have been ten new cases of cholera in two days, confined to the newly arrived troops at Hait's Island.

IDAHO.

Indian Troubles—Desperate Fighting Between the Indians and United States Troops.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 3.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from St. Joseph saying that the Indians in Idaho are getting quite troublesome. They made a raid on Boulder Creek and Rubey City on the 1st of July, but were surprised by United States troops. A fight occurred, and seven soldiers and thirty Indians were killed.

The latest advices state that Capt. Jennings, with forty men, was surrounded by three hundred men, and fighting desperately. Reinforcements were hastening to him.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Trouble on the Steamer Star of the South.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *Star of the South*, with 450 recruits for the Fourth and Sixth Regiments United States Cavalry, stationed at Austin and San Antonio, Texas, arrived in this harbor this morning, bound to Galveston from Baltimore. The officers state that the guard on board the steamer were not provided with weapons to enforce obedience to their orders, and in consequence they were obliged to put in here to obtain the necessary arms to subdue the refractory spirits among the men. The *Star of the South* sailed for Galveston this evening.

The American Dental Association.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The American Dental Association closed its third day's sitting to-night, and has already completed its business. Drs. H. J. McKellup, of St. Louis; J. M. Riggs, of Hartford, Asa Hill, of Norwalk; E. G. Leach, of Boston, and W. A. Morgan, of Nashville, were appointed Commissioners in the matter of the patent claims of the Goodyear Vulcanized Rubber Company. A pleasure excursion was made among the islands of the harbor and Fort Warren by about 100 of the profession.

The next annual meeting will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fire at Millerton, N. Y.

Millerton, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

The Millerton Iron Company's blast furnace in this place took fire at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and soon became an entire mass of ruins. Loss $75,000; fully insured.

Fire at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 3.

Nearly a block of frame tenement-houses on Biddle and Twenty-fifth streets were burned yesterday afternoon, rendering over thirty families houseless. Loss, $30,000; little insurance.

The Cholera in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 3.

The cholera report to the Board of Health today, up to noon, showed six new cases, four of which were fatal.

POLITICAL.

The Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

Poughkeepsie, Friday, Aug. 3.

Geo. Lorillard, of Rinebeck, and Geo. T. Brown, of Poughkeepsie, are the delegates from the First Assembly District of Duchess County to the Johnson Convention at Saratoga on the 9th inst., appointed by the District Club.

Meeting of the Union State Committee.

Saratoga, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 3.

At a meeting of the Union State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 3, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons, to be supported at the next November election, and that all Union electors of the State of New-York who desire the maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the causes of the late rebellion by all and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District, as such Districts existed in 1865, three delegates to represent them in said Convention, such delegates to be called by the respective Union Assembly District organizations.

Twenty-one out of the twenty-four members of the Committee were present. The remainder were not heard from.

Nomination of Delegate from Colorado.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 3.

The *Republican* says that the Colorado Territorial Convention, on the 24th ult., nominated Gen. Geo M. Chilcott Delegate to Congress. A. C. Hunt, late United States Marshal, announces himself as the independent anti-State Candidate.

Judge Holly, Associate Justice of Colorado, recently indicted for adultery, has been acquitted.

Election of Delegates.

Mobile, Ala., Friday, Aug., 3.

The State Convention has appointed Lewis H. Parsons, Geo. S. Houston, Benj. Fitzpatrick, Alex. White, A. B. Cooper, John Forsyth, James W. Taylor, R. R. Mendsay, delegates at large to the National Convention; also the following District Delegates: First District—John W. Henry, C. C. Langdon, W. P. Crenshaw, T. J. Goldsboro; Second District—Lewis Omen, John Gill Shorter, A. Tyeen, S. G. Doster; Third District—C. A. Battle, W. H Cruickshank, M. J. Bulger, C. M. Cobbst; Fourth District—L. M. Stone, J. S. Kennedy; Fifth District—J. Foster, A. J. Henry, W. O. Heuston, C. B. Cooper; Sixth District—Thomas J. Foster, J. Lebanon Goodman, W. S. Mudd, Wm. Jackson.

Resolutions were adopted, approving of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and accepting the invitation to unite in a National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Election of Delegates to the National Union Convention.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Aug. 3.

The following have been elected delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia: Sixth District, John H. Coustot and R. M. McMillan; Seventh District, Richard F. Lyon and James Mitner.

COMMENCEMENTS.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Oldest Seminary—Dates of Others—Graduating Class—Endowment—Educational Benefactions—Theological Examinations—Doctrinal Difference—Personal Unity—Dr. Horace Bushnell—Rev. Dr. McCosh—Dedication of New Library—Graduating Exercises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANDOVER, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

This oldest of American Theological Seminaries celebrated its fifty-eighth anniversary this year with peculiar interest, owing to the dedication of the new library building and the inauguration of a new Professor. Andover is a model New-England village, and celebrated widely for its educational institutions. There is a free school, founded by Mr. BURCHARD, with an endowment of $60,000. Phillips' Academy, established in 1778, is well known as a preparatory school. On the same foundation the Theological Seminary was grafted in 1808. The Abbot Female Seminary has about a hundred and fifty pupils.

There is an air of quiet, scholarly refinement, culture and leisure pervading the town that is most refreshing in contrast with the hurried and rushing life of New-York. The theological school, as before indicated, is the oldest in the country. It was followed by Princeton in 1812, Bangor in 1820, Auburn in 1825, New-Haven in 1826, Lane in 1833, Hartford (formerly East Windsor) in 1836, Union [New-York City) in 1838. There have been about 2,400 connected with the institution, of whom 150 have been foreign missionaries. The graduating class numbers twenty-five. Of these, six will go to the home and three to the foreign missionary field. The present endowment is considerably over $700,000, but more is needed to make every department complete.

The period during and since the war may well be termed "the golden age" of American institutions of learning. Yale, within that time, has received nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, of which more than a hundred thousand was for the theological department. Dartmouth, within three years, has received a hundred thousand dollars, and nearly every other institution has been greatly favored. The people are beginning to realize that our tremendous material power needs to be refined and elevated by a higher standard of education before we can take our proper place among nations. Our colleges heretofore have been greatly cramped by poverty. The professors, receiving very small salaries, have been compelled to give their attention altogether too much to "the bread and butter sciences." Thus the standard of culture was lowered, and American students were compelled to finish their education in Europe. Age will correct this, and we may hope, in time, to see our country equal the old world in education, as in physical development.

On Monday the Junior Class were examined in Sacred Literature by Prof. THAYER. On Tuesday Prof. PARK examined the Middlers in Systematic Theology. Around this examination the chief interest centres. Doctors of Divinity, young ministers, theologues from other Seminaries, theologically disposed laymen and ladies crowded the lecture-room to the utmost, and remained through the two sessions of three mortal hours each.

The young men were exposed to a cross fire of questions, which, after the Socratic method, were designed to lead them into every form of popular error, but they stuck fast to the instruction of their Professors, and were able to give a triumphant vindication of "Andover orthodoxy." Such an exhibition of intellectual sparring it has seldom been my lot to witness; but it was all in good part, and, at the close, Old and New School fraternized in most delightful personal harmony, though they differed upon the doctrinal interpretations. The examination showed close study on the part of the students, and a clear appreciation of the points at issue.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. JOS. ELDRIDGE, D. D., of Norfolk, Conn., delivered an address before the Society of Inquiry. He discoursed well upon Biblical preaching as an antidote for the skeptical tendencies of the present day.

Wednesday was the great day of the feast, both intellectually and physically. At 9 A. M. the old South Church (founded in 1711) was crowded to hear Dr. BUSHNELL's address before the Porter Historical Society. The orator's latest work upon the Vicarious Sacrifice has created wide discussion in theological circles, and curiosity to see the bold thinker brought out many auditors, even at that late hour. A peculiar interest was added to the occasion by the fact that Dr. BUSHNELL remarked, in private, that this was probably his last public appearance. He has been bleeding at the lungs during the past week, and felt some doubt as to whether he would be able to go through with his part. He succeeded, however, in maintaining his strength, and was listened to with most marked attention. The Doctor did not chose to discuss any controverted points in theology, but considered the elements necessary to the successful preacher. Every little village now, he said, thought that they must have a talented preacher, and it is a wonder that our theological schools do not turn out BEECHERS enough to supply the demand. But, while all young men are anxious to achieve the highest success on leaving the Seminary, there are certain unconsidered factors in preaching which will probably decide the question of how nearly they attain to their idea of success.

There are four talents that are allowed to be necessary:

1. High scholarship.
2. Metaphysical talent.
3. Excellence of style.
4. Excellence of manner and voice.

These are the four "canonical talents" to whose cultivation our seminaries devote themselves, and it is altogether unnecessary therefore to dwell upon their importance here. A dolt in scholarship will not be likely to become a great preacher, but, on the other hand, a man may acquire rapidly and yet be nobody. Sometimes there is high preaching power without science or scholarship. A preacher needs to know everything, but he must not let the scholarhood suck out the manhood. An oak ceases to be an oak when it becomes a sponge. The soul needs to know everything—books, men, the wind, the weather, plants, animals, trees, society, by all of which it may be filled with anological images and facts. Of what use is a knowledge of the German to him who knows not the human? Of what use the Hebrew points to him who understands nothing of the laws of our wonderfully punctuated humanity? This large and free kind of scholarship is the only kind which is of much avail. True thinking is the seeing of first things, not the building of cob-houses around them. Formulas are the jerked meat of salvation, just possible to be eaten, but, to live and grow spiritually, we want something more nutritious. Rhetorical talents may be cultivated, but not be a great sign of success. The studied style is the worst of all. A great many preachers die of style. They try to soar, when, if they were content to go afoot—as their ideas do—they might live. If the preacher needs angels of strength, in the way of rhetorical figures, to help express his mighty thought, they will come; but if only wanted for garnish, they will hide themselves away. Only good and great matter makes a good and great style. Power will be strong; fire will burn. The speaking talent is considered a sure sign of success, but I never knew a good college declaimer who became a great preacher. The discipline comes before there is any sentiment to express, and the artistic air kills everything. The absurdest thing ever believed is the story of DEMOSTHENES and the pebbles. Thus we see that a man may possess all four of the talents which are usually deemed requisite, and yet be no preacher. Others are essentials of these; three may be considered as necessary to all public speakers, while three are distinctively preaching talents.

1. The talent for growth.

Some men never grow. They grew, and that is the end of it. Their industry may be great, but, somehow, the law of increment is wanting. They are simply flagstaffs. Others there are who develop into trees. They grow slowly. Nobody thinks of them at first; but, by-and-by, somebody speaks of them, and they keep on growing always.

2. Individualizing power.

One man will go before an audience and see no one in particular, but fires away in the general direction, like a gunner aiming at Charleston, five miles off. The preacher needs a distributing power, which can search out individuals. Some speakers attempt this, and stare as if looking into a vacuum. There are eyeballs that will not look point blank. There are very few men who have the capital for a wholesale preacher and had better retail.

4. Having a great soul.

Without this no man, as a scholar and thinker, can produce an effect; much less can any one represent the gospel without it.

The above talents are needed by all orators. We come now to those which may be especially denominated preaching talents. These are—

1. Talent for a great conscience.
2. Faith talent.

This gathers all the other capacities around it. Some things we see by reason, some by sympathy, some we imagine, and some we aspire to. Faith only bridges the gulf between the human and the divine.

3. The third element is hard to characterize, for it is in its nature mysterious. In the older language we spoke of it as a man's *air*, now as his *atmosphere*. It is the aerial element of his personality. Bodies seem to throw an aroma around them, as flowers do. It may be either pleasant or disagreeable. Some men are autumn-born souls, and have no atmosphere about them. But no amount of talent, without this personal power, can accomplish anything. This atmosphere plays upon others through their imagination. A great General, or a great preacher, gains his power in this way.

4. Again, the preacher needs organizing power. Here many fail who acquit themselves well in the pulpit.

In conclusion, the orator said that each had many hidden talents which might be brought out. They should heroically hope and patiently wait. Above all, they should not rely on their own poor abilities, but draw their strength from Christ.

The discourse, as a whole, was well worthy of the distinguished orator, and, as probably his last public utterance, it has a peculiar interest to all whose minds have been quickened by the stirring thoughts of this great American theologian.

Rev. Dr. McCOSH, of Belfast, the distinguished scholar and divine, Professor of Logic and Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, has been making the tour of America, and has spoken at various educational institutions. His wide reputation preceded him, and many who have been benefitted by his books, are anxious to render their tribute of esteem to the author. Dr. McCOSH began his address with a fine tribute to Dr. BUSHNELL, who had preceded him. He said that he had listened with the greatest pleasure to an address, which was fully worthy of the author of that description of Christ—perhaps the most beautiful in the language—contained in *Nature and the Supernatural*, a book, by the way, which was as well known in his country as in ours. He then went on to say that he had found great difficulty in selecting a subject suitable to an American audience. He had determined to give a few remarks upon British Collegiate Education, and then speak of the tendencies of religious thought in his country. He then spoke at length of the comparative advantages of the tutorial and professional systems. Two means were relied on to produce a high standard of education: First, the Endowment of Fellowships; second, systematic and rigid examinations. He spent three days in getting up twelve questions for the last examination. Those who pass the examinations, with honor, find nearly every path open to them, and at once get a good start in life. The remainder of the address, upon the tendencies of religious thought, was so closely reasoned that no analysis can do it justice, and I will not make the attempt.

Seldom is there an assemblage representing so much of theological scholarship and distinction as that which gather at these exercises. Among those present are Rev. Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople; President Wm. A. Stearns, D. D., of Amherst College; President Asa D. Smith, D. D., of Dartmouth; President Larabee, of Middlebury; President Fisher, of Hamilton College; Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury; Dr. G. W. Wood, Secretary American Board, New-York; Dr. Ray Palmer, Albany; Dr. S. I. Seelye, Easthampton; Dr. P. B. Day, Hollis, N. H.; Dr. Fiske, Newburyport; Dr. S. Sweetser, Worcester; Dr. E. R. Alden, South Boston; Dr. E. Phelps, Providence; Dr. John Cotton Smith, New-York; Dr. J. I. McCullom, Medford; Dr. E. P. Marvin, Boston; Dr. Horace Bushnell, Hartford; Prof. Wm. Thompson, Theological Institute, Hartford; Dr. E. B. Foster, Lowell; Dr. Jas. McCosh, Belfast; Ebenezer Alden, M. D., Randolph; Dr. J. W. Chickering, Boston; Dr. J. J. Spaulding, Newburyport; Dr. C. W. Wallace, Manchester; John B. Gough.

The chapel was densely crowded at 2 P. M., to hear a dedicatory address by JOSEPH S. ROPES, Esq., of Boston. The Lockhardt Society, composed of members of the Seminary, sang "A mighty Fortress is our God." Dr. THOMPSON, of Hartford, offered prayer. Mr. ROPES delivered a scholarly address. He said that what capital was in the material world, such were books in the intellectual.

Dr. McCASH made a happy extempore address.

A procession then marched to the new building, and the keys were delivered up to Dr. SWEETSER in behalf of the Trustees.

Dr. McCOSH made the dedicatory prayer. There was a special appropriateness in this, from the fact that the doners, who are native Scotchmen, were all originally members of his parish in Scotland. A strange coincidence it was that they should meet across the Atlantic in such a work as this. The following is a description of the new edifice:

"Brechin Hall, the new Library Building of the Theological Seminary, Andover, has been so named by the donors, JOHN SMITH, Esq., PETER SMITH, Esq., and JOHN DOVE, Esq., in honor of their native place, Brechin, Scotland. It is built of rubble stone taken from a neighboring quarry, with dressings partly of brick and partly of red Gloucester granite. Its main body is forty-three feet wide and seventy feet long, exclusive of the angle turrets and the central tower on the front, which is ninety three feet high. The first story is appropriated to the Newton Cabinet, the Missionary Museum, and the Model of Jerusalem. The second story is devoted entirely to the library room, which is arranged with two tiers of alcoves, of which the second is approached by a light iron balcony, running quite around the hall. This room is shelved for 50,000 volumes, and additional space is provided in the tower above, and the Librarian's room below for some five thousand more. The whole capacity of the building is reckoned at not less than 60,000 volumes. The building has been erected from the designs of Mr. CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, of Boston. The contractors for the masonry and carpentry were respectively Mr. CHARLES TUFTS, of Andover, and Messrs. H. C. & J. F. HOWE, of Lowell. The whole cost was $41,000."

The Trustees, fully conscious of the fact that man's animal nature so much preponderates over his intellectual that it always claims to be gratified first, had made provisions for a bountiful collation. It was a comical sight to see this building, consecrated to learned tomes and antiquarian lore, so entirely given up, for the moment, to such practical realities as hot coffee, cold tongue, sandwiches and the et cetera common on such occasions. The lunch was flavored by the sweet smiles of some of Andover's choicest girls, who condescended to make themselves useful on the occasion.

The exhibition of the Porter Rhetorical and Society of Inquiry was held on Wednesday evening in the South Church. The programme was:

"The Salt of Nations." F. B. ALLEN, Boston.
"Frederick W. Robertson." W. F. TUCKER, Fisherville, N. H.
"Christianity as a Means of Civilization." Mr. EVERETT DWIGHT, New-York City.
"The Polity of Missions." JAS. G. MERRILL, Andover.

The speaking and music were good, and the audience went home, feeling that they had had enough for one day.

Four public services, with miscellaneous dedicatory exercises and a cold collation thrown in, ought to be sufficient to satisfy ordinary or extraordinary pursuers after novelties.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The rain was falling in torrents at the hour for the procession to form, and people sought the church, under the shelter of umbrellas, at their own sweet will.

The Graduating Class has a high reputation for scholarship and general ability, which was borne out by the character of the speaking.

Twenty-three took part, and to-day, the long course of training over, they begin their life work.

YELSOM.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

A Pleasant Session—The State Agricultural Department—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Interesting Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, August 2.

The present week has been noted for the unusual degree of interest attached to the annual festivities of this College. For years there has not been so large a gathering of the Alumni, nor so hopeful a spirit among the friends of the institution. The University has experienced its full share of the vicissitudes of fortune. A few years since it was very prosperous, but upon the occurrence of the war the patriotic fire burned so ardently in the bosoms of its members that the major part entered the army. A company was formed out of the present graduating class alone. The number of students has been small for years past, but during their last session the Legislature of Vermont established their Agricultural College, for which they received $140,000 from the General Government, in connection with the University. This large addition to its available funds has given hope to its friends. The Curators have adopted a course of scientific study, have elected a new President, and have entered upon what promises to be a career of prosperity. With one of the most magnificent sites for a college we have ever seen, with ample buildings, with an endowment of $300,000, with an energetic and able corps of professors, seconded by the wisdom of able and experienced counselors, and the enthusiasm of a large and able band of Alumni, we see no reason why the University should not become more prosperous in the future than it has been in the past.

An able and appropriate baccalaureate sermon was delivered last Sunday afternoon by Rev. Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM, from Matt. xxv., 14, 15 and 13. The preacher enforced "the responsibility of the Christian scholar" in all his relations to society, with force and propriety.

The address before the society of Religious Inquiry was delivered in the evening in the presence of a large audience by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany. His theme was "Theological inquiry," of which he indicated the proper objects, and pointed out the dangers attending its pursuit. The reputation of the speaker and the eloquence of his address did not permit the interest of his large auditory to flag during the hour of its delivery.

The Alumni meetings were largely attended, and subjects of interest engaged their attention. Steps were taken to secure the completion of a history of the University begun some years ago by Prof. GEO. W. BENEDICT, and also the preparation of a biographical catalogue of the Alumni by GEO. F. HOUGHTON, assisted by the body of the Alumni. The following appointments were made for the coming year, viz.: Orator—D. B. EATON, Esq., substitute JOHN J. JAMIESON, Esq. Poet—WM. E. MANS, Esq., of Chicago, substitute Lieut. GEORGE F. HUNTING.

The oration before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society was delivered on Tuesday afternoon by Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn. The speaker alluded to the views held by Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D., one of the distinguished divines of New-England, upon the material perfection of the earth during the millenium. This has already been partially realized in the wonderful advances of the inventive genius of the present century. The speaker dwelt upon the subjection of nature to the will of man, as manifested in the astonishing progress of the arts, and considered the question, "How far this subjugation of nature will contribute to the true welfare of the human race?" This was manifest in a thousand social appliances and domestic conveniences, which diminished labor and increased comfort. Care should be taken lest this advance should become a mere Augustan age of luxury by a corresponding moral development.

The address was marked by the usual vigor of its distinguished author.

The poem was delivered by J. S. D. TAYLOR, Esq., of St. Albans, and was well received by the audience. The usual junior exhibition was held in the White-street Church and was largely attended, especially by the youthful female friends of the orators. The exercises were above the ordinary grade of such exhibitions. They were as follows, viz.:

The Commencement Exercises were held yesterday. The Curators, Faculty, Alumni, guests and students assembled at the College and formed in procession, and moved to the Church, which was well filled. Among the distinguished men occupying the stage were Gov. DILLINGHAM, Hon. E. D. CULVER, of New-York, late Minister to Ecuador; Hon. W. GEO. BENEDICT, of New-York, HENRY HALE, of New-York, WM. HIGBY, of California, Prof. CUTTING, of Rochester, and Rev. Dr. BACON.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Prof. JOSEPH TONEY, D. D. Orations were delivered as follows, viz:

Progress dependent on the conformity of Human with Divine Law—FRANCIS FARRELL, Underhill.
Ideas and their Realization—FRANKLIN BELKNAP, East Barnard.
MUSIC—German ballad, "How fair Thou Art," for saxophone—WEIDT.
Conditions of the reception of Truth—HENRY BELKNAP, East Barnard.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

Character as affected by the objects of Thought—SAMUEL INGERSOLL BRIANT, Beverly, Mass.
The Scholar of the Present—OSCEOLA HARDY KILE, Lewis, N. Y.
Conflicts of Mind—CHARLES EDMOND PARKER.
Republican Institutions conducive to Independence of Thought—IRA EDMUND SHATTUCK.
MUSIC—Selections from Il Trovotore for saxophone—VERDI.
The educating Power of Fiction—ALBERT PHELPS.
The Appeal of the Age—JOSEPH SHONION.
Eloquence as influenced by Patriotism—WALTER PERRIN SMITH.
The Mercy of Justice—HENRY ORSON WHEELER.
Obedience Essential to Freedom—ALBERT GALLATIN WHITTEMORE.

The following degrees were conferred, viz.: The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the members of the Graduating Class. The degree of A. M. in course was given to SAMUEL J. BRIANT, OSCEOLA H. KYLE and SILAS N. WALKER.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows, viz.: A. M., RICHARD W. LONG, CHARLES A. J. MARSH, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, JOHN J. WEED. LL. D., Rev. JOHN H. WORCESTER, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. EBENEZER CUTLER, Worcester, Mass.

The degree of M. D. in course was conferred upon the following persons, viz.: Edwin W. Bartlett, Vermont; Joseph H. Birdseye, New-York; John H. Blodgett, New-Hampshire; Archibald W. Burns, Pennsylvania; Rufus K. Clark, Vermont; J. Wesley Copeland, Vermont; Harris Fellows, New-Hampshire; Wm. H. Giddings, Vermont; James Y. Godfrey, Vermont; Frank W. Graves, New-Hampshire; Chas. S. Harder, Pennsylvania; James C. Harmon, Vermont; Lewis H. Hemmenway, New-York; Frederick W. Seward, New-York; Robert F. Spear, New-York; A. T. Fagert, Vermont; Lloyd P. Tocyen, Newfoundland; Seymour S. Wilbur, Vermont; Eugene A. Benton, New-York; Erasmus M. Kent, Vermont; Enoch W. Kent, Vermont; George H. Kenyon, Rhode Island; Zed. S. Kingsley, New-York; Wm. P. Kirk, New-York; B. E. Lengfeld, New-York; John P. Martin, Vermont; H. C. Moore, Maryland; Frank W. Page, Vermont; Francis L. Pein, Illinois; Wm. H. Renvir, New-York; Gary W. Reynolds, New-York; Edward P. Russell, Vermont.

The honorary degree of M. D. was given to Timothy F. Parker.

Prof. TONEY, (who has officiated as President for several years past, being very infirm and unable to bear the responsibilities of the position, the Trustees one week ago appointed JAMES B. ANGELL, formerly of Brown University and more recently of the Providence *Journal*, to the position. He was inaugurated to-day. The oath of office was administered by Gov. DILLINGHAM. Prof. TONEY gave words of welcome on the part of the Curators and the President-elect delivered an impromptu address which was remarkable for its elegance and won the plaudits of the hearers.

The Benediction by Prof. TORREY closed the exercises.

The Commencement dinner was spread by mine host of the American hotel in their large dining-hall, and was partaken of by some two hundred guests. After abundant exercise of gastronomic power, there was a genial feast of reason that was quite refreshing. Gov. DILLINGHAM presided, assisted most ably by his Chief of Staff, HENRY HALE, Esq. Interesting speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. HIGBY, CULVER and BENEDICT; by Rev. Drs. SHEEDECT and BACON, by the President elect, and by Prof. CASWELL, of Brown University. The flow of soul continued till after 6 o'clock, when time compelled the reluctant friends to part. The 117th Psalm was sung as the closing exercise. A pleasant levee was held at the College, which was largely attended, and most happily closed the festivities.

Death of Paymaster Pangborn.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 2.

Paymaster PANGBORN died of congestion of the brain, after three days' illness, at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

HELP FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.—Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, of Louisiana, the earnest advocate of education for the freedmen of his State, is on here appealing for pecuniary aid to enable him to establish a school for the education of teachers from his own race. Mr. RANDOLPH, beside being a very intelligent man, is highly commended and indorsed by many of the leading men of the country. He had two interviews with the President, who favored his plan and subscribed $200 toward it, as did also Gen. GRANT. We trust that New-York will do something handsome for him and his school. His address for the present is Bennington, Vermont, to which place all donations may be sent.

FROM SANTIAGO DE CUBA.—The steamship *Fah Kee*, Capt. STERLING, arrived yesterday from Santiago *via* Nuevitas, bringing dates from the latter place to July 27. She has a large passenger list and $70,808 in gold, with a full cargo of sugar. Mr. EDWARD COOPER, the purser, will please accept our thanks for marine and other information, and the prompt delivery of our packages.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—The proprietor of the Gregory House at Lake Mahopac gives a "hop" on Saturday evening to his patrons and friends. As usual the guests of the other hotels are invited and expected to participate.

My Little Boy.

Mrs. S. B. FOLSOM, wife of Rev. G. D. F. FOLSOM, Fairhaven, Conn., in a letter to the Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., says: "My machine works admirably, I would not part with it for any sum. I had no trouble in learning to work it; and *my little boy, twelve years of age, works it as well as I do.*"—*Advertisement.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Fulton	Aug. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Louisiana	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	July 21	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Boston	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	July 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	July 28	Hamburg	New-York.
NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Mississippi	Aug. 4	New-Orleans.	
Sheridan	Aug. 4	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

A clear complexion and a healthy skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

We pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price 35 cents a bottle.

A Sweet Traveling Companion.

Coleridge found forty unpleasant odors in one Rhenish city; and even in this cleaner country all travelers encounter offensive smells; fortunately, however, the wave of a handkerchief moistened with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS will surround the owner, even in the midst of malaria, with a refreshing atmosphere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

All Families should have Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for the burns, cuts, bruises and skin diseases to which children are so liable. For mosquito bites, and as a dressing for sores, &c., it is invaluable; 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Celebrated Dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City Saturday, Aug. 4, for his Boston office, No. 41½ Winter-st., to be absent until Oct. 1. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st.

Al Borak.

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Manufacturers' Agency.

JENKINS' PATENT COMPOSITE IRON RAILINGS, GUARDS, VERANDAHS, &C.,
Formerly sold by
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NOW
HUTCHINSON & DAVIES,
No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway, New-York.
H. JENKINS & SON, Manufacturers.

Levett's Aromatic Swietenia.

For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, giving firmness and tone to the Gums.

Imparting sweetness to the Breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other.

F. C. WELLS & CO. New-York, General Agents.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

Ladies for Long Branch, Saratoga, &c., if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BEATTY—SCOTT.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, at West Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. J. C. Egbert, Mr. WESLEY S. BEATTY to ELLIE R. SCOTT, daughter of the late Thos. R. Scott, Esq. No cards.

HAGEMAN—ACKERSON.—In Wanaque, Passaic County, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at the residence of Mrs. S. H. Beam, by Rev. J. N. Jansen, DAVID T. HAGEMAN, of New-Brunswick, to GEORGIA, daughter of George Ackerson, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, MARY H., daughter of the late Milton W. Armstrong.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Avery, No. 301 Wesley-place at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, (Saturday.) Her remains will be conveyed to Peekskill for interment.

BROWN.—On Friday, Aug. 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Capt. ROBERT BROWN.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Washington Gray Troop, Eighth Regiment, also Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 34th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

BRIGGS.—At Kings Bridge, on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOSIAH BRIGGS, late of Fordham, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BATES.—On Friday, Aug. 3, MARY J., wife of Daniel Bates, and daughter of the late Robert Story, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 West 50th-st., Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CRANE.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 2, B. FRANK CRANE.

His friends and those of his uncle, Jeremiah Baker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, at Madison, Saturday, the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J., after the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

COCHREN.—On Friday, Aug. 3, Mrs. ELLEN COCHREN, wife of William Cochren, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 157 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday,) 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DILKS.—On Saturday, July 28, of cholera infantum, WM. W. DILKS, Jr., aged 3 weeks and 5 days: also, on Friday morning, Aug. 3, MARY C., wife of Wm. W. Dilks, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Townsend, Esq., aged 20 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 123 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOLK.—On Friday morning, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARGABETTA FOLK, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, Middle Village, Newtown, on Sunday at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Grand and 2d-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

GLASS.—Drowned, on Friday, Aug. 3, while saving another, LORENZO J., son of James and Mary Glass, aged 19 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Hudson City, N. J.

HINCHMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH C. HINCHMAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HICKS.—At Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 2, suddenly, ELLEN HICKS, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Throggs' Neck, this day, (Saturday,) the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McINTIRE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, SARAH STEWART, youngest daughter of Archibald and Mary Ann McIntire, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 405 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, WASHINGTON IRVING, son of John and Christianna Rogers, aged 11 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents at East Morrisania, Westchester County, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SIMPSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOHN W. SIMPSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SKIDMORE.—On Friday, Aug. 3, after a short illness, WILLIAM J. SKIDMORE, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, James Udall, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TRUMBULL.—At Lake Mahopac, on Thursday, Aug. 2, ALICE, youngest daughter of Charles H. and Mary E. Trumbull, aged 12 months and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 358 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TENBROECK.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 2, STEPHEN PHILIP VAN R. TENBROECK, M. D., aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place at Fairfield on Monday, Aug. 6, immediately after the arrival of the train which leaves 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad, at 7 A. M.

YOUNGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 3, of paralysis, DAVID L. YOUNGS, aged 60 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., and of the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Lee-av., corner of Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WARDELL.—On Friday, Aug. 3, FREDERICK IRVING, only son of Charles and Mary Wardell, aged 6 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from their residence, No. 172 East 39th-st., without further notice.

☞ The members of Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M. are hereby notified to attend a special convocation on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy companion, JOHN W. FRASER.

By order of W. H. BUDLONG, H. P.
EDWIN M. ALFORD, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. H. W. Bostwick, Acting Consul of the United States at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 6th of June, 1866, at Chinandega de Nicaragua, of JAMES M. HITCHCOCK, of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New-York.

OFFICIAL—[No. 73.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, dark hair, blue eyes, upper front tooth out, others good, slim face, red side whiskers, five feet nine inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, dark rest, gray pants, one shoe, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866—26TH-ST., EAST RIVER.

The body of an unknown drowned man was received at the Morgue this evening, from foot of Laight-st., North River; age about 45 years, slim built, height 5 feet 7 inches, full head of hair, color dark brown, small side-whiskers, smooth chin; had on blue hickory shirt, black cloth cross-barred vest, drab pants, bootees, no socks.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.

UNPRECEDENTED TEST OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SEVERELY TESTED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

The attention of the public is invited to the following testimonials to the fire-resisting qualities of our Alum Patent Safes.

PORTLAND, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Thomson & Co., New-Haven, Conn.:

GENTS: I take great pleasure in informing you that although a sufferer in the great conflagration which consumed the greater part of the business portion of this city on the 4th inst., the contents of my safe (one of Valentine & Butler's Alum Patent, No. 4,) consisting of notes, money and valuable papers, beside some $300 or $400 worth of watches and jewelry, were preserved *uninjured* by the fire.

My store was at the lower part of Middle, near India-street, a two-story frame building, and was entirely consumed.

You will please furnish me with another Alum Patent of about the same size.

Yours, &c., G. M. ELDER.

PORTLAND, July 12, 1866.

Messrs. Thomson & Co., New-Haven, Conn.:

GENTS: The Alum Patent Safe, made by Valentine & Butler, New-York, which we purchased from you in May last, was very severely tested in the great fire which raged in this city on the 4th inst., and we are happy to inform you, that although not taken from the ruins for five days, preserved its contents in good condition. You will please forward us another Alum Patent, size No. 3, as soon as possible, and oblige,

Yours truly, HATCH & FROST.

PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Thomson & Co.:

GENTS: We take pleasure in informing you that our safe—size 4, Valentine & Butler's Alum Patent—which was not removed from the ruins until this morning, when opened by you, was in much better shape than we expected. We are satisfied from the appearance of the wood-work inside, that had our books remained in the safe they would have been preserved with the writing uninjured. Our store was No. 53 Union-street, a two-story brick building, *full of combustible material.* The heat was the most intense ever witnessed in any fire in our city. From what we have seen we are satisfied your safes have stood better than those of other makers, and wish another of the same kind when we get located.

Yours truly, MORSE, LOTHROP & DYER.

PORTLAND, July 21, 1866.

Messrs. Thompson & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request I will state the situation of my safe in the late fire.

The safe (one of Valentine & Butler Alum Patent) was removed from the store six or eight feet on to the sidewalk in front of the door, which I consider in as much danger as if left in the store, as it was exposed to the full force of the flames. After the fire the safe was apparently in as good condition as before, excepting the lock, which would not open. I had it cut open, and the books were in good order, with the exception of the bindings, which were injured by the heat.

Yours truly, A. F. YORK.

PORTLAND, July 19, 1866.

Messrs. Thompson & Co., New-Haven, Conn.:

GENTS: We take pleasure in informing you that in the great fire which destroyed the principal business part of this city on the 4th inst., we had one of Valentine & Butler's Alum Patent Safes, and notwithstanding the intense heat to which it was for a long time exposed, it came out of the fire uninjured, and when opened, with our own key, the contents were found in a perfect state of preservation—books and papers as good as when placed in the safe. We are satisfied that the safe will live through many more fires as destructive, if subjected to them. Being confident from what we have seen that this safe has come out of the fire better than the safes of other makers, we cheerfully recommend the Alum Patent to public favor. Yours truly,

A. L. ELWELL & CO.

PORTLAND, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Thomson & Co., New-Haven, Conn.:

GENTS: We are happy to inform you that the contents of our Safe (one of Valentine & Butler's Alum Patents, size No. 6) came out in perfect order, except the binding on the backs of the books—books, currency, postage stamps, railroad tickets, &c., &c., being ready for immediate use. We were greatly surprised to find the contents all right, as the Safe was located in the second story of a four-story brick block, and fell into the cellar among the hot bricks, &c., where it remained five days, and although the back of the Safe is crushed through in several places, the inside wooden case remained perfect as before the fire. You will please send us another "Alum Patent" of the same size as soon as possible, and oblige yours, &c.,

MERRILL & SMALL.

PORTLAND, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Thomson & Co., New-Haven, Conn.:

GENTS: In the great fire in this city on the 4th inst., our store, situated on Middle-st., together with a large part of our stock, consisting of drugs, chemicals, &c., &c., was entirely consumed. Our Safe, an "Alum Patent," (made by Valentine & Butler, size No. 4,) was severely tested for several days, having been buried up in a mass of hot bricks, &c., rendering it almost impossible to reach it. The books and papers were preserved in good condition, the writing being perfectly legible. We shall be able to use the same, and wish you to send us as soon as possible another "Alum Patent" Safe of a larger size. Yours, &c., W. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

The above certificates are only a portion of those received. The remainder we shall publish in a few days. Merchants, bankers and others, requiring perfect security against fire, are invited to examine our stock of Safes. VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the Alum Patent Safes, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., New-York.

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See certificates in *Sunday Mercury.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BREMEN, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

$9 HATS FOR NOTHING.—ORDERS ON BEEBE & CO., of Broadway, or VAIL, of Fulton-st., for best silk hats, made to measure, will be given to our customers free of charge. For particulars see notice under "Dry Goods" head inside of this paper. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing, No. 3 Park-row.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY.

FOR AUG. 15—NO. VIII.
READY TO-DAY.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR AUG. 15:

1.—ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. EDWARDS.
2.—ALBERT BIERSTADT. By H. T. TUCKERMAN.
3.—THE CIRCUIT PREACHER. (With an illustration.) By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.
4.—A RECENT LITERARY FORGERY. By JOS. L. HANCE.
5.—GOING IN. By CHARLES WYLLYS ELLIOTT.
6.—TRAVEL. By CHARLOTTE P. HAWES.
7.—LAURA, MY DARLING. By EDMD. CLARENCE STEDMAN.
8.—THE CLAVERINGS. (With an illustration.) By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
9.—POSSIBILITIES OF ECONOMY. By MARIE HOWLAND.
10.—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. (With a portrait.) By FRED. B. PERKINS.
11.—BEYOND. By PHŒBE CARY.
12.—ARNOLD'S CREED. By Mrs. W. H. PALMER.
13.—THE ART OF DINING. No. V. By PIERRE BLOT.
14.—NEBULÆ. By the Editor. Containing: "Ecce Homo." Count Von Bismarck. "What is this Mystery?" Gen. Grant. The Neutrality Laws. Journalist Enterprise. "The Round Table" on Drunken Ladies.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

"A PAIR OF EYES," "THE COURT OF THE KING," "THE STORM," "GOODY GRACIOUS AND THE FORGET-ME-NOT," "FORBIDDEN," "THE COUNTESS' ESCAPE," "A SUMMER SHOWER," "A WILDWOOD HORROR," "THE SOWER," "MY JOHN," "HOW PANSIE FOUND HER FATHER," "THE LADY OPPOSITE," "ESTHER MARLOW'S DREAM," "TOM LUTHER'S STOCKINGS," "THE SAILOR'S STORY," "EDITOR'S TABLE," "THE FLORIST," "THE HOUSEWIFE," "CURIOUS MATTERS," "FACTS AND FANCIES."

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The electors of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester and Yonkers, composing the Fifth Assembly District, are requested to select the number of delegates to which said towns are severally entitled, to attend a Convention of those approving the policy of President Johnson and the call for the Philadelphia Convention signed by A. A. Randall, to be held at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, on MONDAY, the 6th August inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to select two delegates to attend a State Convention at Saratoga Springs on the 9th inst.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD,
FRED'K GROTE,
FRANKLIN W. GILLEY,
JOHN DICKENSON,
Committee.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, NINETEENTH WARD.

At an election held at Ahle's Hall, 54th-st. 3d and Lexington avs., Aug. 1, the following were elected to represent the District at the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs Aug. 9:

Delegates.	Alternates.
WM. A. DOOLEY,	JAMES R. DAVIES.
MICHAEL TWOMEY.	Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.
Col. G. B. VAN BRUNT,
Major WM. S. CARR,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Inspectors of Election.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT a meeting of the citizens of this District, held at Gibson's Building on Thursday evening, August 2, 1866, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected as Delegates and Alternates to the National Union State Convention, to be held on the 9th inst.:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Hon. Richard M. Blatchford,	Iverson W. Knapp,
William Murray.	Wm. J. Loutrell.

WM. J. COLES, President.
A. S. EDWARDS, Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Infusorial Generation.—Testimony of the Microscope.—The opponents of hetreogenous generation have always *derided* the idea that any animate form, no matter what, could ever arise, except from the body, or some part of it, of a parent. Their main assertion was that whenever animals arose in infusion, without recognized parentage, they were really developed from minute ova or spores together, and disseminated by some parent. But it must be confessed that these assumed minute ova were not known to exist, and the highest then process of the microscope were futilely employed to find them. In this state of facts they assumed that they were too small to be detected by sight. All this was easy to assert, but not easily credited by a scientific mind, because it was opposed to our knowledge of the minute forms of individual life. So far as the annals of observation teach us, the offspring of these do not separate from the parent, except at the moment they become new individuals. They do not usually cast the germs of their own species forth from their places of generation into the air. The nearest approach to an apparent exception to this rule is to be found in the case of the distribution of the pollen of plants, which, however, is only apparent, since it is not the germ of prolification. There was at least, therefore, no probability in the assertion in question being a fact. But how to disprove this assertion of the existence of these germs was the difficulty in the way. The experiments, however, have been so numerous now in which animal forms have appeared as generated from infusions, in which every precaution has been taken to exclude from organic forms, that the only remaining difficulty in the way of proving heterogeneous generation, whether accepted or not, is to deprive their assumption of floating over. Pouchet examined the deposits from the atmosphere carefully collected from many situations. The collections on plates or slides of glass, if examined with high powers, required transmitted light. If these assumed ova really existed so extremely minute, under this mode of examination they might be so transparent as to escape vision; but by the application of a recent improvement in microscopic examination, the minutest particles deposited by inertia from the atmosphere can be examined by the highest power, by light reflected from within the body of the miscroscope downward in the optical axis, revealing thus every possible inequality of the surface viewed of the utmost transparency or minuteness. This was done with powers comparing with those used by Pouchet as 11 to 1. We have elsewhere shown that while parts of a given object merged in the whole, less than the 140,000th of an inch have not yet been satisfactorily seen; that when single objects or particles separated from each other are open to examination, there is no known limit to our capacity to see these singly with such powers of the microscope as we have employed. If, for example, a given number of molicules of a definite shape the millionth part of an inch exist in intimate conjunction, it will be impossible to to see any one of these in that relation, but if on the contrary, any one of these be singled or separated, there can be no doubt but that we should be able to recognise its definite shape, whether square, round, or oval. Proceeding on this conviction—excessively thin laminæ of ruby-colored mica of an inch square, were exposed in situations where infusions yielding monads were placed. They were then carefully examined. If a piece of mica, so exposed be examined it will *always* be observed to have contracted a peculiar film of foreign sarcode, like substance deposited from the atmosphere of the situation wherever that may be, in which it was placed. In these experiments this film was carefully examined. Irregularly-shaped dry dust was always found adherent to it, but in no case was anything resembling ova or spore found. During the past Summer many of these examinations have been made. In no one instance has any form been seen which could be supposed to be that of an ova or spore. This experience corresponds with that of Pouchet with lower powers.

In several of his late announcents, Pasteur denies that bacterium appear under the very conditions in which other experimentors have invariably found them. Such a discrepancy appeared very remarkable, but when he has stated that he looked for them in his infusions with a power of 300 degrees, it is plain that his evidence as an authority sinks to zero. It is particularly scandalous, in a scientific sense, that his confidence in himself in explicitly saying that other observers had seen what they said, when powers which, compared with his as 300 degrees to 1 degree, have been used by these observers, and that with 300 degrees, Bacterium can never be decidedly discerned in infusions containing them. In saying this, we do not intend to underrate the obviously enormous importance of a suggestion recently made by a writer who, confronting the experiments made by Dr. Wyman, in which infusorial life appears not only when air is admitted through red hot tubes, but when no air is admitted into the flask at all, that "we do not know enough of glass to say the antecedent ova or spores did not enter through the wall of the flask, (Dana.) In other words, these ova or spores (which do not exist,) are so minute that they penetrate thick glass, where not an atom of the most subtle of gases could enter. Of course, in relation to the minuteness of forms which can be discerned by the microscope, we are writing only of organic forms, or what may be called the units of organization; in short, of matter which has assumed some form of organization.

Conservation of Heat.—Of the sun's radiation, the light or luminous rays pass freely through the aqueous vapor of our atmosphere, but the radiation of the heat or calorescent rays is intercepted by the same vapor, and the drain of terrestrial heat prevented. It has been proved that the first set of rays giving the light of the sun cannot even melt snow; for when the most powerful luminous sunbeam, from which the calorescent rays have been intercepted, is localized upon a surface covered with hoar frost, it will not melt the first specula of frost chrystals. Yet two or three days' sunshine suffices to obliterate all traces of a heavy snow fall. But it is not the sunshine or luminous rays of the of the sun which does this, but a body of rays with them, which have no light in them. Every stream which channels the glaciers, or tumbles down the vallies of the Alps, is the product of this invisible radiator. But what is far more remarkable is, that it is to these non-luminous rays that the glaciers owe their birth as well as dissolution, for they are in great part absorbed close to the surface of the ocean; they, therefore, heat the water at the surface, and are almost the sole excitants of evaporation. Not only, then, do these invisible solar rays, by the prison of the ice, give birth to the rivers of Switzerland, but it is they also that lift the material of these rivers from the sea, and store it on the frozen summits of the mountains.

Researches on the Cause of the Blue Color of the Sky.—Tyndall has shown, by a remarkable series of experiments, not only that aqueous vapor absorbs the obscure heat rays of solar radiation, but that the oxygen and nitrogen gases, which constitute the great mass of our atmosphere, exert but little or no action on them. Cooke, after a long-continued examination of the solar spectrum, concludes that a very large number of the fainter dark lines of the spectrum, hitherto known as air-lines, are due solely to the aqueous vapors of our air. The distribution of these aqueous lines, and the variation in them, marked by a remarkable increase with the increase of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, point to the cause of the blue color of the sky. Cooke found that the aqueous lines were almost wholly confined to the more refrangible parts of the spectrum. As the aqueous vapor absorbs most powerfully the yellow and red rays of the spectrum, the blue color of the sky is the result. The color is, therefore, due to simple absorption, and not to repeated reflections from the surface of drops of water, as physicists have supposed.

Electric Absorption.—Tyndall illustrates the power of electric absorption by the action of two tuning forks sounding the same note. Both forks being mounted on their resonant stands, one of them was first sounded. The silent fork was then brought near the sounding one, and held near it for five seconds. The vibrations of the excited fork were then quenched, but the sound did not cease to be heard. In fact, the silent fork had taken up the vibrations of its neighbor, and continued to sound after the latter had ceased to vibrate. Again, one fork being permitted to remain on the stand, the other was dismounted and thrown into strong vibrations. Detached from its stand its sound was too feeble to be heard by the audience, but on bringing it near the mounted fork a mellow sound arose which filled the room. Thus the vibrations of the one fork was transmitted through the air and imparted to the other. But it was necessary that the forks should be in perfect unison, for the fixing upon either of them of a bit of wax not larger than a pea was sufficient to prevent it.

The Railway Unites What the Sea Divides.—There is a serious prospect of a railway between England and France, through a submarine tunnel. The events which portend it are already taking place. Borings are now being made in the vicinity of Dover, and between Calais and Boulogne, and explorations will soon be made in midchannel. It is proposed to carry on the excavation for the tunnel from both ends, as well as from shafts in the channel. At the top of the shafts powerful steam engines will be erected for pumping, for drawing up the excavated material, &c., and for supplying power to the machinery by which the excavation will be effected. The tunnels will communicate on the French side with the Northern railway of France, and on the English side with the Southeastern and London, so that there will be an unbroken line from Paris to London. This, if done, will be indeed the great event, not of a day, but of "all time," worthy of a Shakespeare to celebrate it.

Rectification of Franklin's Experiment.—Everybody knows of Franklin's experiment, placing cloths of various colors on snow, from which he concluded that the lighter the color of the body the less its power of absorption. But the conclusion was fallacious, for as it is the dark or calorific rays of the sun to which the effects were due, Tyndall's experiments have shown that the absorption of them is sometimes most with white substances, and sometimes greatest with black. Now, snow itself, which is perfectly white, absorbs those rays with greater greediness than any other substance; hence Franklin's white cloth, which absorbs less than the snow, really intercepted those rays from the snow underneath it, and hence the cloth itself sunk but little. It is thus the later rectifies the earlier science.

Washing Without Work.—A Detergent Superior to Soap (Quillaya Saponasia.)—The large quantity of saponia contained in this substance (bark) has been brought into extensive use, especially in Germany, for washing purposes. One pound of the Quillaya bark is eqivalent to three pounds of soft soap; and experiments have proved that wool on the sheep washed with the extract of the bark obtains a far more beautiful white and glossy appearance than that washed with common soap. To be ready for use it should be cut coarsely like chopped straw, and placed in warm water, which extracts the effective matter. The soiled fabric has only to be immersed in this a few hours. This is much used in Germany, and is there sold at the low price of seven dollars a hundred weight.

Errors in the Construction of Blackbulb Thermometers.—Tyndall has demonstrated that the glass uniformly employed in the construction of blackbulb thermometers, under the impression that the blackening secures the entire absorption of the solar rays, is a mistake. A very large portion of the sun's rays pass through such black glass, impinge upon the mercury within the bulk, and are ejected by reflexion, such rays contribute nothing to the heating of the thermometer. He found that green glass greedily absorbed the invisible heat rays; and it is with glass of this description that the carbon should be mixed in the construction of blackbulb thermometers. On entering such glass the solar rays would be entirely absorbed, and the thermometer be practically perfect.

New Views of Cholera.—From the great number of paragraphs on cholera we are in the habit of seeing, we take one which to us seems to involve several very important elements of truth: "In cholera the blood is profoundly altered; it undergoes a loss of serum, and the other elements lose the property of coagulation. The albumen becomes transformed into a kind of ferment, which liquifies starch paste. This is found in the stools. In the mucous matter is found spherical globules, which constitute beer yeast. The change in the albumen is probably the result of fermentation. Might not antiseptic agents prevent the change, or arrest it after having commenced. A mixture of bi-carbonite of soda and ammonia is recommended."

Anomalies in Fish-life.—The fish would present many anomalies, which, if grouped together, may properly be called fish paradoxes. On the one hand there are fishes, such as the hassar, goramy, stickleback, lepidogoster and lyngnathus, which make nests or sit on their eggs. There are fish that fly; fish that climb, (Pucha Scandens;) fish that hop like frogs, using their fins as veritable legs, (Lophius;) fish that ruminate, (the carp;) fish that discharge electricity in sufficient intensity to decompose water; fish that migrate; fish that make nests; fish that incubate; fish that bring forth their young alive; fish which normally are double-sexed; and one species which undergoes metamorphoses similar to that of reptiles.

An Engineering Difficulty Overcome.—An apparatus has been invented to prevent the incrustation of boilers, which is certified to have perfectly succeeded. It proceeds upon the principle of the inversion of the galvanoplastic process, in which metals are made to adhere on proper surfaces, by deposit from the solution. In this arrangement the galvanic effect is repellant and prevents the adhesion of particles.

Transmutation of Light.—If the dark rays of the sun can be transmuted into luminous rays, so the absorbed chemical or actenic rays can be divided into light rays, Schrother has found that the light absorbed and reëmitted by bodies which are fluorescent under exposure to the magnesium light, have no photographic power, but are purely luminous.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.S

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT, AFTER AN ABSENCE of five weeks, has returned to the City, and will preach in his Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the text, *Crucify Him, Crucify Him.* And at 7½ P. M. to young people on the *Means and Importance of Mental Culture.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. W. C. Clark, pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Painter; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING. Mrs. Wooster, late from England, will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE—Preaching by Elder J. B. Cook, on SUNDAY, the 5th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In the EVENING, at No. 108 24th-st., Advent Church. Subject: *The Prophetic Picture of the Nations, Past and Present and Prospective.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching 5th inst. corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. Vincent, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. W. H. De Puy, Pastor. Seats free. Sacrament after morning service. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every SABBATH, during the month of August, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ A. M., and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 7¾ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. C. Partridge and others will speak on *The New Church, its Need, Character and Uses.* Three o'clock conference. Subject—*Clairvoyance.* Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Aug. 5, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Baptizing in connection with the morning services.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE Dutch Churches on SUNDAY: North Church, 10½ A. M., devotional singing meeting, and prayer meeting in EVENING at 6¾ and 7¾ o'clock; 5th-av., corner 29th-st., at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, may be expected to preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 5. The services commence at 11 o'clock. The seats are free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. Quennell, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach in the New-England Church in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 5, at 10½. No service in the evening.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. HAVEN, PRESIDENT OF the University of Michigan, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the 7th-st. M. E. Church. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 5. Services commence at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (Protestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., is open EVERY SUNDAY for service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ONCE MORE.—S. S. SNOW, THE MESSENGER, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Bitter Day Approaching.* N. B.—Next service Sept. 2.

REV. GEO. F. MINGINS WILL PREACH in West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAYS, Aug. 5 and 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.

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IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information and a copy of the law furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¼	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108½	108⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅛	106¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
10-40 Registered	95⅜	95⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Coupon	99⅛	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	109
N.Y.7 p. c.B.Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107½
Gold	147⅞	148	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107
August, 7-30	104⅛	104¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

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Office of the New-York Mutual Ins. Co.,
Underwriters' Buildings, No. 81 William-st.,
New-York, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

Office of the McKean Coal, Iron and Oil Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 20,
New-York, Aug. 3, 1866.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at Bradford, McKean County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 25th inst., until the 6th day of September. At this meeting the annual election of directors and officers will be held, the secretary's report will be read, and other important business be presented and considered. A general and prompt attendance is requested.

F. C. CANDEE, President.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and
Stockholders of the Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co.,
(Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.

E. C. SCRANTON, President.

New-York, July 12, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western
Railway Company, No. 19 Broad-st.
New-York, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank. A. BOODY, President.

United States Treasury, Interest Department,
New-York, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

$40.000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent.; secured on Brooklyn property worth double the amount. Address INTEREST, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS,

The New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
New-York, July 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank,
New-York, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL.............$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866.............254,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866.............13,586

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866.............$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 Broadway, July 24, 1866.
Capital.............$200,000
Surplus.............80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal,
New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New-York, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

Oriental Bank,
New York, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

Headquarters Department of Washington,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.

A. W. Craven, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,

AT ALBANY,
State of New-York.
Office of "The New Capitol Commissioners,"
Albany, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

Treasury Department,
Office of Supervising Architect, July 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Clothing Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal,
Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:

2 tons Petroleum Paper, 36x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."

By order of
Brvt. Brig-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.

New-York, July 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened,* That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

New-York, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,

MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.
OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS,
AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION
THE GENERAL DRY GOODS
AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.

O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE,
Special Partner.

New-York, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.

EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.

New-York, July 2, 1866.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm.

A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 26 New-st.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.

(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,)
GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of NEVILLE & DUXBURY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. H. NEVILLE.
CHAS. R DUXBURY.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1¼ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

AT

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sandeman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

BUFFALO ROBES.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and-sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York October 26, 1865. oc27-1awtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-1awtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, March 29, 1866. mh30-1awtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, May 31, 1866. je1-1awtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, July 26, 1866. jy27-1awto oc25

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
50 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
150 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.—STOLEN, from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, the following named articles:
A large DIAMOND BROOCH, blue enameled.
A large GOLD CROSS, studded with diamonds.
One GOLD RING, set with three diamonds.
One GOLD RING, set with four diamonds.
One GOLD RING, set with five diamonds.
One GOLD BRACELET, set with diamonds.
Also, one GOLD BRACELET.
Twelve GOLD BUTTONS.
Two GOLD CHAINS.
And a LADY'S WATCH, Demanch, maker, Paris.
All of the best French manufacture.

A reward of twenty-five per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above mentioned articles will be paid for their recovery.

A. H. THOMAS, No. 95 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DA SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address

MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

FENCING HALL, NO. 237 4TH-AV.—PROF. Lugné, (pupil of the celebrated Gresier of Paris,) informs the fashionable public that he will reopen the above hall Sept. 1. For terms apply in the cigar-store.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5 Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest education advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHER WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A competent lady to teach music on piano and French in a female seminary in the country. For particulars, call on or address T. H. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, WELL qualified to give instruction in English, Latin, French, German, music and painting, desires a situation as teacher; highest references given. Address Miss G., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher of oil painting, pencil drawing, &c.; will also teach the higher English branches. Address M. M. M., Post-office Box No. 989, Rochester, N. Y.

A WESTERN SEMINARY REQUIRES the services of a young lady elocutionist. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, without incumbrance, one or two family washings, for respectable families; goods done up in first-class laundry style; best of references. Address M. E., Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, in city or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTENT ENGLISH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman speaking English since twenty years, and having been employed in New-York during four years; book-keeping by double entry, and correspondence in English or French; would do anything else; highest respectability, considerable business experience and great activity; terms quite moderate; first-class City references. Apply to ALFRED C., No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also, understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has fourteen years of unexceptionable City reference. Address B. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PORTER OR farm manager by an unmarried Scotchman; has been pupiled on some of the finest farms in Scotland and in this country. Can be seen at the seed-store of Smith, No. 65 Liberty-st., for the first three week days, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended; would prefer the country. Address or apply at No. 32 110th st., off Bloomingdale Road.

JOHN O. MAHONEY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also the care of cows and horses, carriage and harness; moderate wages expected and good reference produced. Call on or address, EDWARD, 298 Broadway. Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance, American, as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in both of its branches; has been in first-class places; is willing and obliging; has good references to show. Address WILLIAM ALLEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotchman and wife; the man to care horses and garden; the woman to do general housework; both have good references; will go for moderate wages. Call on or address SANDY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; is not afraid of work; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address GEORGE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to learn barkeeping; can give good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family. Address L. F., No. 47 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who understands his business. Address R. S., Box No. 261 Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

A MIDDLE-AGED MERCHANT OF EXperience wants to sell the goods of a good house, or of a manufacturing concern, in the City, on commission. Address L. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Appleton's edition of the Internal Revenue Laws is out. 1 vol. 8vo., 220 pages. Price 50 cents, paper covers; cloth $1.

The New-York Daily *Times* says it is the fullest and best edition out. Every one should "get the best."

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN; chiefly for fruit and vegetables. Apply on board steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, foot of Chambers-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED to take charge in a young ladies' school in the vicinity of New-York; a church woman preferred. Address M., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ!

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

TENOR SINGER WANTED FOR A small Episcopal Church on Staten Island; services morning and evening; compensation moderate. Address Box No. 951, New-York City Post-office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELLIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ——	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

THE STEAMER VERA CRUZ WILL sail for Havre direct from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA	Thomson	SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon	$100
Lower Saloon	$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to

SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,

at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,

QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,

will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer,
RAPIDAN,
WM. B. EATON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANIOY, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

THE PARTY WHO ENGAGED CARman to take cable from Battery to Gansevoort-st. will find the cable at No. 58 Harrison-st. If not called for in three days, will be sold to pay expenses.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

THE NAUSHON LEAVES EVERY DAY,

Christopher-street—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-street—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River—10, 1 and 4.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:

Christopher-st., 8½, 9½, 11½, 12½, 2½, 3½; Dey-st., 8¾, 9¾, 11¾, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Wednesday,	1,	7½	A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8	A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12	M.
Friday,	3,	8½	A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½	P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½	P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6	P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9	A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3	P. M.
Monday,	6,	11	A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½	P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12	M.	Tuesday,	7,	4	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META

will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, WITH STOCK and fixtures of a first-class French corset, hoop skirt, dressmaking and ladies' general furnishing store; established in 1850; in one of the best business streets in Brooklyn, and now doing a large trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling; none but cash customers need apply to

J. H. LOCKWOOD,
No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HAT, CAP AND FUR ESTABLISHMENT, FOR SALE—Stock, lease and fixtures, of one of the finest stores, and best location in Canal-st.; stock in good order; will be sold reasonable. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, appointing interview.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; best of references given and required. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

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FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES. FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE DESIRABLE country seat, known as the Valley Farm, 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., on the Raritan River; about 200 acres of choice farming land under a high state of cultivation; large double mansion with fine lawn and shade trees, farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) large barn, stables, cow-stables, carriage-house, wagon-house, tool-house, granary, hennery, and other outbuildings, large garden and grapery with choice varieties of fruits and berries; apple orchards; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the place; well adapted for raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain; location for health and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—BOWERY PROPERTY, WEST side, with immediate possession.

ALSO, 2 vacant lots on 37th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

ALSO, tenement property on Avenue A, Goerck and 3d sts., 12th, 21st, Mulberry, Wooster and Sullivan sts. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—SEVERAL FINE residences for sale, with immediate possession; prices $6,500 and upward. Also, building plots and lots for sale in every part of the town; easy access by horse cars every ten minutes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

A FARM OF 58 ACRES IN BERGEN County, $5,500; 140 near Summerville, $14,000; 70 acres fronting on Long Island Sound, 1½ hours from New-York, $12,000; other choice places for sale or exchange.

W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE FARM, 38 ACRES, south side of Staten Island; water front of 500 feet; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door. Price $12,000; half on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

SITUATED IN THE MOST ELIGIBLE part of Brooklyn, a desirable new property, offering a promising investment and a pleasant home. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

CHEAP.—23 ACRES, GOOD LARGE HOUSE, 10 rooms, barn, &c.; fruit of all kinds; one mile from depot, near New-Brunswick; only $3,500; would exchange. PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, Room 2.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—HOUSE AND LOT IN centre of the village, with barn and outbuildings, in perfect order, $3,200; half can remain. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY house No. 41 Greene-av., Brooklyn, in complete order; unoccupied; possession immediately. Apply at No. 52 John-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house containing 12 rooms, with 2¼ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. PAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

A CHOICE FARM IN ROCKLAND County, 24 acres; good buildings, stock, crop, farming implements and furniture included—$6,250.

W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

A NEW SIX-STORY BRICK TENEMENT-HOUSE FOR SALE.—48 rooms. Nine houses on 13th-st. Possession immediately.

WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a small house in New-York or vicinity; is one hour distant by railroad. Address NEW-JERSEY, *Tribune* Office.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FARMS NEAR Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda; also through the cream of Saratoga County; great bargains. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE HOME AT RAHWAY—New house, pleasant surroundings, easy of access by rail fifteen times per day; will be sold cheap.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—NEAR THE DEPOT, for sale at a sacrifice for cash, house and stable, with six acres of land. JOSEPH NORTON, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE FACTORIES, within 20 miles of New-York, one with steam power; desirable for any manufacturing business. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION SEPT. 1—FIRST-CLASS house, No. 238 East 50th-st.; rent, $1,500. Carpets and oil-cloths sold if desired. Apply to J. NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 242 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $900; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS, A FURNISHED cottage at Englewood, five minutes from depot; price $70 per month. Apply to J. DEMOTT, Englewood, or S. O. JENKINS, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 246 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, FURnished or unfurnished, two desirable rooms on the second story of No. 120 Nassau-st, near the corner of Beekman. Inquire at Room No. 3.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT DWELLING-HOUSES. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, near Broadway. Power unexceptionable.

P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY REquire a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM 1st September to 1st May; must be in a good location, and neatly and comfortably furnished. Address S. N., Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STORE OR lot near Broadway, east or west, above Cortlandt and below Canal sts. G. W. GREEN, No. 62 Wall-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEA-SHORE BOARDING.

The subscriber will receive boarders for the Summer months, who desire an admirable location for surf or still water bathing. The island of Martha's Vineyard is the coolest and healthiest spot on the Eastern coast. Terms $7 to $8 per week; children half-price. To secure rooms, address immediately, MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARDING—SEVERAL FAMIlies or single persons will be taken at the country residence of the late Dr. Edward Livingston, near Morsston, Sullivan County, N. Y., in the valley of the Williwemoc. This high and healthy location, about 1,500 feet above tide water, is a very desirable place for persons wishing a pure and invigorating climate. Board for adults from $6 to $8 per week. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.

C. A. DODGE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a pleasant boarding place, easy of access to the City, not more than 1½ hours from the City Hall, for his wife, mother and sister. Address, stating terms and other particulars, FELIX, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family with two small families, making a very pleasant household; fine house and grounds, large room and well furnished; plenty of milk, &c., &c.; piano and melodeon. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE HOUSE; two large rooms. House surrounded by twelve acres of ground. Inquire of W. S. STILWELL, Nyack, on the Hudson.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE LIVING IN A healthy inland country place will take a few elderly people to board for any length of time for $5 50 a week. Address Box No. 19 Salem Centre, Westchester Co., N.Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $6. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—ONE LARGE and one small room to let, within ten minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. For particulars inquire of D. L. WARD & CO., No. 17 Main-st., Orange.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish a well-furnished room with board; location preferred between 14th and 34th sts. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 5,331 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and lady in a private family from about Oct. 1, either New-York or Brooklyn. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 5,492 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
NEW HOTEL, JUST OPENED:
EVERETT HOUSE,

With first-class accommodations; beautifully located on Broadway, a few doors south of the Clarendon Hotel.

From the Daily Saratogian, July 30.

"We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Fraser on their decided success in establishing a first-class house for visitors and families, who require quiet and elegant comforts. The house is new throughout, the suits of rooms spacious and newly furnished, and the table is said by those who are already there to be unsurpassed. As only from one to two hundred persons can find accommodations at this house, we advise immediate application."

Apply by letter or telegraph to

B. V. FRASER, Proprietor.

AUG. 1, 1866.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON THE SEASHORE, one mile from Keyport, N. J., and 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat Matteawan, at Barclay-st., 4 P. M., returning 7 A. M.; fare 30 cents; fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, drives, mineral springs; first-class board $7 to $12. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—Reports having been circulated that the price of board at this house is $6 per day, we beg leave to state the price is, and has been all the season, $4 50 per day.

COZZENS BROTHERS.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.

PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S.
NEW STYLES.
BONNET,
SASH and
TRIMMING
RIBBONS.
BELT RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
MILLINERY ARTICLES, of all descriptions,
ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR,
JET GOODS, Etc., Etc.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts., New-York.
BRANCH NO. 13 LELAND BLOCK,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.

H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., corner of 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' GLADIATOR HATS, $2; SUNDOWNS and Turbans, $1. Feathers of every kind very cheap. Splendid Bonnets and Hats. Soiled Bonnets, $3; were $15. L. BINNS' Millinery, 577 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A 10-HORSE ENgine, in good running order; will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

LOCOMOTIVES SECOND-HAND FOR sale cheap, 20, 25 and 30 tons; gauges 4 feet 8½ inches and 4 feet 10 inches. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in locomotives and machinery.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX.
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS,
THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON
Contains a collection of
LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
unequaled for rarity, and to view which is
ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
WHITE PEACOCKS, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1866.
Continuation of the very successful presentation of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND,
THE
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the
WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS
As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of
THE VERY STRONGEST
Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS.
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION
concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its
GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC,
DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES
of
M'lle THERESA WOOD
and
Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,

engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions.

THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most georgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Opening Night SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon, Mr. W. H. Walley; Pythias, Mr. G. W. Thompson; Calanthe, Miss Violet Campbell; Hermine, Mrs. Glassford.

WILLFUL MURDER.

Pythagoras Sphoon, Mr. Belford Ryan; Featherly, Mr. G. Lingard; Consol, Mr. Glassford.

BACHELORS' BUTTONS.

Miss Violet Campbell in four characters, Songs, Dances, &c. Sam, Mr. Belford Ryan.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 4, at 8,
THE FIFTY-SECOND OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March, "Prussian Riflemen."	Voigt
2. Overture, "Maritana."	Wallace
3. Waltz, "Boquet of Roses."	Labitzky
4. Grand Selection, "L'Africaine," (by request)	Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Night in Granada."	Kreutzer
6. Idyl, "The Evening Bells."	Bach
7. Polka, "Bauern."	Strauss
8. Grand Potpourri, "Humores-ken."	Riede
9. Overture, "Orpheus," (by request)	Offenbach
10. Waltz, "Lovelei-Rhein-Klaenge."	Strauss
11. March Potpourri	Bach

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK.

8th-av. and 110th-st. Entrance for carriages 110th-st.
THIS SATURDAY, August 4, 1866,
GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT,
to begin at 4 o'clock, P. M., under the direction of
MR. CARL BERGMANN.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

_ Refreshments of the greatest variety and of choice quality.

MURDER OF THE DEERING FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The actual HEAD AND ARM OF ANTON PROBST, the murderer of the Deering family of Philadelphia, are now to be seen at the Anatomical Museum, No. 618 Broadway, New-York. No extra charge for admittance.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can neverfail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Popular Young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.,
and the following
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! written expressly for the piece by JOHN B. LEVERICH, Esq., Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen Denny Doyle, a Piper Higheen O'Leary, an old Harper	Mr. Dan Bryant.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton	Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer	Mr. J. F. Hagan
Capt. Darcy	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper	Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy	Miss Rosa Cooke
with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. E. Mollenhaur.	
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow	Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien	Mrs. John Sefton

Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the

"RUCTION JIG,"

the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8; concludes at 10¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY, AUG. 4,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF BROUGHAM'S SPLENDID EXTRAVAGANZA
COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS.
This evening will be presented, for the last time, with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY
AND APPOINTMENTS,
Brougham's Great Extravaganza, entitled,
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA	Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND	Mr. J. C. DUNN

And a Great Cast.

The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled

JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs, with songs and dances	Miss Emilie Melville
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with songs)	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag	W. S. Andrews

In consequence of numerous requests, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, in his own great extravaganza of

POCOHONTAS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

The Nicolo Troupe in their acts—the SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER and AERIAL BARS.

ROBERTO NICOLO, the WONDER OF THE AGE, in his AERIAL FLIGHT OF ONE HUNDRED FEET, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.

First appearance of R. W. SMITH.

Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray, Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—2-3D ACT. Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.

WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
1aw10wS Insolvents.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF FULTON.—EDGAR C. WILSON against PHEBE WILSON. Summons for relief; (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Fulton, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, County of Fulton, and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the village of Gloversville, Fulton County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 22, 1866.

CLARK B. COCHRANE, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
je29—6t1awS*.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.

OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je9-1aw10wS* No. 72 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West Fourteenth-st., (over the New-York County Bank,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 30th day of July, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The Lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Silver Plate, and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867; and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1865.

All appeals to the Assessor aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Improvements Perfected and in Progress—The Telegraph—Boarding-Steamers—Removal of the Old Barge Office—Projected New Buildings.

For many years past the successive Surveyors of the port of this City have impressed upon the General Government the necessity for the removal of certain grievances under which the Custom Department and the public have long suffered—the department in the consciousness of its own inefficiency in certain respects, and the public in many ways, involving both the loss of time and money.

Now that the Government is less heavily burdened than it has been for many years, with cares more pressing even than the immediate comforts of the Empire City and those who visit it, the energetic efforts of Surveyor WAKEMAN to obtain a hearing for the necessities of his department have been at last successful, and the first steps have been taken in the inauguration of those improvements so long and so imperatively demanded by the necessities of the City and its commerce.

ABOLITION OF THE OLD SYSTEM OF BOARDING IN BARGES.

The law requires the Surveyor of the port to place an officer of the customs on board each vessel entering or about to enter the harbor for discharge of passengers or cargo. Hitherto the only means at the disposal of the officers to effect this object was by row-boats, this being done as soon as possible after the entry of vessels into the inner bay. This antiquated method of doing business was, as might be supposed, not unfrequently attended with difficulty and danger to the men in stormy weather, from floating ice and other causes, and there are several cases on record where the poor fellows' lives were sacrificed in the vain effort to fulfill their duty after the fashion prescribed by law. Nevertheless, storm or calm, the work had to be done, and doubtless it was done as well as a system thus clogged in its working would admit of.

The rapidly increasing commerce of the City made it every day more and more apparent that the improvements so long coveted by the department were no longer matter of desire merely, but of absolute necessity to the imperative demands of the time.

Vessels frequently entered the harbor ten or twelve together, and in spite of the best exertions of the officers it did sometimes occur that one of these succeeded in reaching a wharf ahead of the Custom-house official. This, of course, interfered with the duty imposed upon him by the Government, especially so if the vessel were an American one, when a part of the officers duty is to muster the crew to see that the seamen who had booked for the outward passage had returned with their ship, or were properly accounted for in accordance with the laws for the protection of American seamen in foreign ports. It will be easily understood how readily plausible excuses could be made by masters to account for the absence of their men, if their vessel got to the wharf before the arrival of the officer, and the impossibility of enforcing the law if any deficiency in the *modus operandi* of the department gave occasion for the frequent recurrence of this. This is but one more of many grievances, beside those before named, attendant upon the now deceased system of boarding by small boat, and this, as all others, has been disposed of by the method now in execution but a few weeks.

At the late disposal of transports by the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, at the request of the Surveyor of the port, purchased the steamer *Uno*, of 65 tons' burden, and later still the *Jasmine*, of like capacity. These were handed over to the services of the Customs Department, and are now used instead of the barges for boarding. With these at their command, the officers are enabled to board vessels, however coincident in their arrival, without loss of time, reaching them in most instances at the harbor entrance, the steamer going rapidly from vessel to vessel, placing an officer for each on board. By this action it not unfrequently happens that before even a fast-going steamer reaches her wharf, the officer has done the greater part of his work of inspection, sealing up of hatches, &c., thus economizing time alike valuable to the department, to the owners of vessels and cargoes, and to passengers.

This fact alone speaks loudly in favor of the change effected, and would in itself justify it, yet there are many other benefits quite as important, which show themselves hourly, while the working expense of the new plan, as compared with the old, is but a trifle in excess.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The efficiency of the steamers is materially aided by the completion, lately effected also, of a line of telegraph, the sole property of the Department, communicating from its headquarters at the Custom-house in Wall-street, or William-street rather, with Sandy Hook, Quarantine and the Barge office. After hailing vessels passing the Hook, the operator there telegraphs her name and quality to the officer in charge at the Barge office, who communicates with his men on board the steamer, in dock here, in the stream, or at quarantine, wherever she may then be, and as before stated, the officer is placed in charge of the vessel in most cases several miles outside her anchorage, and is busily at work long before the time when, by the old barge system, a row-boat could have reached—if the weather were indulgent enough to admit of a close acquaintance—down the bay at all.

The steamers and the telegraph are things accomplished, but it must not be supposed that the ambition of the Department rests satisfied with this limited response to its awakened energy. By no means. Now that it has got the Governmental ear, backed by the consciousness that the public understand and appreciate their objects, a wide field for action is demanded, and the difficulties are but few, if any.

THE OLD BARGE OFFICE.

This is one of them. It has got to be removed, or like a very venerable cheese, it will go away itself some day. This ancient disgrace to the City is twenty-one years old. It has not grown disgraceful, it was always so. It has been a twenty-one years' disgrace to New-York, and an eye-sore to our relatives on the other side of the East River for the same period. There is no one acquainted with its peculiarities of construction and its rotten resting-place of decayed and decaying piles, who would have been surprised after a stormy night to have heard that a crazy old edifice had gone out to sea, and fewer still would have been sorry at the secession provided is carried off no tenants save its parasitic belongings—the roaches and the rats. True, it might be that the truant urchins and the few lazy men, who idle away a sunny day in its shadow, hoping for something on the end of a hook, would regret its last shelter; but it is possible that their grief would find sympathizers in a very limited circle indeed, as it is, that they would find available conveniences elsewhere for their indolence. We know of no other class of bipeds without feathers upon whose vision the building has not always been a blight and to their memories a painful thing. There is no public building in the City which occupies a more prominent position than this self-same ricketty old barge-office. Surmounted by its cupola and light—facing the harbor mouth, not even excepting the tall spire of Trinity, it is the first object with a presumption toward the architectural which catches the stranger's eye as he looks for the first time for those evidence of our City's health and her wondrous development in brown stone, brick and marble of which the whole world talks. That the stranger is slightly disappointed as he approaches the first landmark is natural, if his opinion be worth anything, and that he is not set right as to our surroundings in the brown stone and marble way when he flits his eye towards the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden is also, alas! too true. It is not a Venetian nor an Athenian beauty either. How many dollars and cents in car fare and how much escorting through the streets by City-proud New-Yorkers it must take to remove the first impression thus inflicted, is a calculation for the curious. If it is ever to be removed keep him from the Belt Railroad by all means. If, however, this stranger, whom we all wish to think well of us, were allowed to take the "full of his eye" and pass on, merely that and nothing more, it is possible that he might soon forget both—the aquatic obelisk aforesaid and the emigrant depot; but unhappily for him, in most instances he must yield, however reluctantly, to a much closer acquaintanceship with either one or the other of them, unless he arrives by steamer of one of those lines owning their own wharves. Should the vessel in which he arrives, as is the case with four-fifths of passenger vessels, be detained in the stream, then he is landed by a tug on the wharf at the barge office, where, whether the sun broils—which he has been doing lately—or the sky weeps, his luggage has to receive the delicate manipulations of the revenue officer, all the while in terror of life and limb from his uncomfortable surroundings of barrels, boxes, perambulating trucks, the ill looks of the miserable old pile above his head, and the rotten timbers of wharf beneath. No sooner does he escape from these disastrous surroundings, his luggage having received the talismanic chalks, and long before he has had time to congratulate himself upon his safe delivery, he is assailed by the crowd of ill-mannered cabmen, who all but disjoint him at the gate going out in their physical demonstrations of affection for what he may happen to have about him representing the circulating medium of this or any other nationality except China.

Perhaps he allows himself to go on in the direction of his carpet-bag, or his overcoat, or any other little thing he did not give in charge to the express man; if so he is comparatively safe from any other danger save one—the extortion of the cabman; he is sure of that. Should he otherwise elect than to ride up Whitehall-street, then indeed are his dangers not limited to mere extortion, for he must risk his life a dozen times before he can reach the nearest footpath. Cars, carriages, trucks, drays, butchers' wagons, grocers' caravans, duplicates of everything that moves anywhere on streets assail him at every angle in his efforts to obtain a resting-place for his foot, and when he does reach it he rarely finds himself possessed of more than sufficient wind to bless himself with, and go on slowly.

This is by no means an overdrawn sketch of the way in which we welcome strangers to the City as a rule, and of the place of their reception. It is no exaggeration to say that from the moment that he lands until that in which he writes his name in the book of a respectable hotel, his life's in danger—after that his pocket—if it be blessed with the patent lining, will afford him every thing he can need, from the simple tonic of a julep to a life-preserver—warranted. The disembarkation of the emigrants landed daily by the thousand almost, at Castle Garden, is of a character no more agreeable. However, the fact that as a rule this class of visitors is less fastidious than the other is consoling, if it don't lessen the desire to make their first footsteps somewhat easier. Enough has been said to remind even those whose sense of the shameful condition of this end of the island has been blunted in daily familiarity therewith, to make them welcome the efforts of the Customs Department to do as far as in in it has to present a cheerier face to those who greet us from the East, whether they came as connoisseurs, or with no less dignified, if less distinguished titles. The lease of the site of the present Barge-office expires in September next, so that even on the score of economy, if there were any pusilanimous enough to put their objection to a change in that shape, there is no footing for them. The immediate question to be decided is no longer whether a new building is required, that is unanimously conceded, but where it is to be erected.

The site chosen by the Department some time ago, and transferred to the Government by the Legislature, is the eastern termination of what is known as the Battery extension, lying between the exterior harbor line, fixed by the Harbor Commissioners, and the Battery line as it now is. This plot is now almost entirely covered by water, and its location will perhaps come more readily to the eye of the reader by saying that it is that space now partially occupied by floating baths. Its eastern boundary is defined by the pier west of the Staten Island Ferry slip; its western by the Battery extension; on the south by the Harbor Commissioners' extension line, and on the North by the old Battery wall—the entire area being about 50,000 square feet. About one half of this it is proposed to occupy for the new barge office—that furthest west—and that to the east for wharfage for Government vessels connected with this or kindred departments, revenue-cutters and the like with appropriate offices. The Legislature, as before stated, has ceded the right to this location, and the like cession on the part of the Corporation is all that is now waited for to place the whereabouts beyond a doubt. On the other hand, the Treasury Department is prepared to recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made sufficient to carry out the designs of the Department.

THE PLAN.

The precise architectural form of the new building has not yet been decided upon. It is, of course, the aim of the Department to do honor to itself and to the City in its selection, and the drawings already before them give promise that this will assuredly be accomplished. The general plan is somewhat as follows:

It is proposed that, without making any sacrifice to mere architectural beauty, the building will be constructed so as to present an imposing front however approached, having its light apparatus on the summit of a lofty dome. The principal entrance will be reached by a broad stairway from the landing pier, which will be a covered way, and will afford to them who first put foot within our City that feeling of security which is far from being their companion as matters now stand—or fall rather.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement will contain a large hall for the examination of baggage, where that inquisitive business will be conducted with due respect to the feelings of those who desire no unnecessary publicity to their effects under examination. A gentleman will have some chance of getting his luggage back into his possession before the luggage party have taken notes of the number of his shirts or pantaloons; and the ladies' latest style of bonnet will pass delicately through the fingers of a gentlemanly officer, and under *his* nose only. This floor will contain also the offices of the Appraisers and their staff of clerks, passengers' waiting-rooms, with fitting accommodations for both sexes, while their effects are being examined, rooms for the safe keeping of baggage and other offices of this character.

The second floor will contain the main business offices, office of boarding officers and assistants, rooms for accommodation of night-watch and auxiliary offices.

The third floor rooms for further clerical necessities of the department, offices for records of particulars of cargo discharged, &c.

The grounds surrounding the building will be closed from all outsiders. Neither luggage porters, cabmen, expressmen, or other of like ilk, will be permitted to do business therein. The luggage, when examined, will be conveyed in trucks upon a tramway, which embrace the building on its landward side, to the gate at which it is desired to be delivered to its owner, or the person intrusted by him to receive it, be he expressman or what he may. By this arrangement all confusion will be avoided, and strangers, being fully instructed, will be alone to blame for any deficiency which may arise, the responsibility of the Department ending at the gate.

This much at least is promised by the Department. How much more they will embody in this long coveted reform it is to be hoped the public will soon have the pleasure of seeing for themselves in the completed work.

There are other improvements to follow the erection of the new barge office, a minute description of which calls for more space than is just now available. Among them, however, may be named the widening of Whitehall-street, by giving it that portion of the Battery Park described by a line running north from the pier near the Staten Island Ferry slips to the eastern end of State-street, thus forming a magnificent plaza, wherein above all other thoroughfares in the City it is most needed.

Thus at last we may congratulate ourselves that the improvement of the Battery grounds is set on foot by our energetic Surveyor, Mr. WAKEMAN, and we may begin to hope with some show to the realization of our wishes, that our City's history will repeat itself in making this spot once again, if in another shape, a point of interest and ornament to New-York.

The Colin Embezzlement Case—The Accused Held to Answer in the Sum of $20,000.

The examination in the case of LOUIS A. COLIN, formerly a clerk in the employ of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who is charged with having appropriated to his own use sureties belonging to that firm of the value of $40,000, was resumed before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning. Mr. EDWIN JAMES moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the offence charged was simply a breach of trust, and not a felony. He spoke to this point for some time, stating in his argument that the fact that DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. had accepted money from COLIN, in settlement of the alleged embezzlement, robbed the transaction of its criminal features, and left their remedy in the civil courts only. He said that those gentlemen knew of the transaction months before any legal proceedings were instituted against the defendant, and that during that time he had transferred to them all the property he possessed, and agreed to pay them $5,000 a year until the deficit was made good. In doing this, the counsel said, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. admitted what was a fact, that the abstraction of the securities was simply a breach of trust. If, he said, they now claim that this act was a criminal one, those bankers have been guilty of compounding a felony and concealing a crime. They have placed themselves in this dilemma, and must either admit the offence to be simply a breach of trust, or plead guilty to compounding a felony. Counsel said that he would not impute to those gentlemen the commission of so grave an offence, but would agree with them in looking upon the act of his client as simply and only a breach of trust. He therefore asked for the dismissal of the criminal complaint.

Mr. LAROCQUE replied that the offence committed by COLIN was a double one. That against DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. was a breach of trust, for which they had prosecuted the accused in the civil courts. The second offence was a criminal one, committed against the people of the State of New-York, for the punishment of which this action was brought. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in accepting money from the accused, were simply receiving that which he had taken from them, and were in no way compounding with him for the criminal offence. Mr. LAROCQUE argued the matter at length, citing authorities to sustain his points. Justice DOWLING overruled the motion to dismiss, and in default of $20,000 bail committed the accused to answer. The papers will be sent to the Grand Jury forthwith. COLIN, in his examination before the magistrate, stated that he was 35 years of age, a native of Prussia, and a merchant by occupation. He says he is innocent of the charge of embezzlement. He has now been in prison nine months.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on the Fashion Course—Sale of Fast Horses.

Yesterday a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, between Mr. W. BORST's b. m. *Peerless* and Mr. M. RODEN's r. m. *Lady Jane*, was trotted on the Fashion Course, L. I. These two horses had trotted a match in harness, for a similar stake, last week, on the Saratoga trotting track, on which occasion *Peerless* was the winner in four heats, *Lady Jane* taking the first heat. The present match was made for *Peerless* to go to wagon and *Lady Jane* in harness, and the friends of the latter offered to bet $75 against $100 that she won, to any amount. The *Peerless* party, however, fought shy, and did not back her for a great deal, showing that they either did not really know how good she was, or that they were not very flush of the circulating medium. She won the last three heats in the unlooked for time of 2:30¼, 2:31¾, 2:32½—*Lady Jane* taking the first heat in 2:33¾. *Peerless* is a little bay mare, similar in appearance and style of going to the famous *Flora Temple*, to whom indeed she is related, being sired by *Broken-Legged Kentucky Hunter*, one of the same stock as *Flora's* sire, the *One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter*. Her action is easy and graceful, showing in her brushes extraordinary speed, and her gameness and bottom are undoubted. Mr. BORST drove her himself, and he handled her admirably, although he must have exceeded the authorized driving weight by at least 10 lbs. The wagon she pulled was also of more than ordinary weight, and was the identical one in which *Flora Temple* made her unparalleled wagon time some years ago.

FIRST HEAT.—*Lady Jane* got a length the best of the start, and opened a gap of three lengths to the quarter pole in 39 seconds, and held the same at the half-mile pole in 1:16¾. She held it throughout, and although *Peerless* made a splendid brush half way up the stretch, closing on the roan mare at every stride, she was broken by a length to the score in 2:33¾.

SECOND HEAT.—The speed shown by *Peerless* in the finish of the last heat was sufficient to make every one anxious to back her, and $100 to $40 was offered that she won the race. *Lady Jane* went off with the lead, was a length and a half ahead at the quarter in 37½, and nearly as far at the half-mile in 1:15. Breaking at the distance stand, *Peerless* passed her and won the heat by two lengths in 2:30¼.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Peerless*, who led from the start, trotted the first quarter in 36 seconds, the half-mile in 1:13, and won easily by two lengths in 2:31¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—Any odds that was asked on the bay mare, that led to the turn, where she broke up, and the roan mare passing her, kept in front to the distance stand, where *Peerless*, outtrotting her completely, shot ahead, and won the heat and race by two lengths in 2:32½.

In the intervals between the heats some fine and well-known trotting stock were offered at auction; their owner retiring from the road and turf. The first lot was the celebrated "Patterson team," *Lady Ella* and *Lady Belle*, a beautifully matched pair of blacks, who had trotted in public a mile in 2:35 on this track. They were knocked down at $5,000, Mr. SAM. TRUESDALE being the purchaser; their late owner paid $17,000 for them. *Lady Wilkes*, a highly bred black mare by *Hambletonian*, was bought in at $3,000.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Match $500, mile heats, 3 in 5.

W. Borst's b. m. Peerless, to wagon........2 1 1 1
M. Roden's r. m. Lady Jane, in harness......1 2 2 2

TIME:

	Quarter Pole.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	0:39	1:16¾	2:33¾
Second heat	0:37½	1:15	2:30½
Third heat	0:36	1:13	2:31½
Fourth heat	0:38	1:45¼	2:32½

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR—GRAND MATCH TO-DAY AT THE CAPITOLINE GROUNDS.

The Atlantic Club meet to-day, for the first time this season with their newly-organized nine, a first-class organization in the Star Club of Brooklyn. Should the contending Clubs put forth their best field, the match cannot be but highly interesting. The fielding displayed by the Star Club in all previous meetings this year has been not only of the first order, but such as on all occasions, called forth unusual paise and admiration from the lovers of the game. As for the champions, more is to be expected than their play thus far has recorded. However, the confidence heretofore reposed in them, has not undergone any serious change, and it is for them to fully restore it on this occasion.

A rumor has been afloat for a few days back, and time seems to have made it almost a fact, that Messrs. CRANE and PEARCE, former members of the champion nine, but lately attached to the Excelsior Club, have rejoined the Atlantic Club. This, if true, will place the latter club in possession of a nine even superior to that of last year, and the championship contests will receive a new interest.

UNION VS. UNA.

The Union Club visited Mount Vernon yesterday to play their return game with the Una Club of that place. The result was a decided victory for the Unions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two Seventh Ward rowdies, named DENNIS CUMMINGS and BENJAMIN MULLERY, became involved in an altercation in Rutgers-street, which resulted in a fight. During the disturbance, MULLERY, it is alleged, drew a formidable dirk-knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck, thereby inflicting a very dangerous wound. Officer JOHNSON, of the Seventh Precinct, hearing the row, ran up and attempted to arrest CUMMINGS' assailant, but MULLERY succeeded in escaping. The wounded man was taken to the Madison-street Station-house, where his wound was properly dressed by a physician, and he subsequently returned to his residence, No. 357 Madison-street. The Seventh Ward Police state that both men were members of the notorious "Rutgers Club," long since broken up by Capt. JAMESON. As MULLERY is so well known to the Police, they are confident of being able to arrest him. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner GOVER was notified that he would be required to take the *ante-mortem* statement of CUMMINGS, who is now in a precarious condition.

FIRE IN RIDGE-STREET—A CHILD SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About 6:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was raised in the tenement-house in rear of No. 60 Ridge-street, and was caused by Mrs. MOTT, one of the occupants, pouring a quantity of kerosene oil into her stove to make the fire burn brighter. Of course an explosion followed, and the burning oil was flowing over the person of ELIZA MOTT, 11 years of age, burning her about the head and arms. The flames were soon extinguished by the Police and some citizens, before any material damage was occasioned. The child's injuries were dressed by Police-Surgeon BLIVEN.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with General Orders No. 11, dated Aug. 2, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, on Monday evening, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock, in citizens' dress, to hear report of the Committee on Uniforms. The non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 7:45. The officers are desirous that a full attendance be observed, as the report requires immediate action thereon.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Thomas Corney, of Leavenworth, Ohio; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Joshua Rice, Georgia, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Francis Fessenden, U. S. Army; Hon. M. P. Fessenden, Maine; Hon. S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; R. Balcom, Binghamton, and Hon. Jas. T. Wait, Norwich, are at the Astor House. Baron Stoeckle, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

SHIP STEWARD ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM WATERSON, assistant steward on board the steamship *Helvetia*, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, accidentally fell overboard, while crossing the gang-plank from the pier to the ship, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and an inquest held by Coroner WILDEY.

A LITERARY DONATION.—The Mercantile Library Association of this City has sent to the Portland Mercantile Library Association about 500 books, including works in science, history, fiction, &c. The Portland Association lost everything by the late fire, and this timely donation will materially help them in reëstablishing their library.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIREMEN'S TROUBLES—A HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY SUSPENDED.—At the last meeting of the Eastern District Fire Commissioners, a resolution was passed directing the Chief-Engineer to lock up the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, charges of riotous conduct having been preferred against the Company by GEORGE F. POOLE, Foreman of Hose Company No. 3. It seems that the former Company, or some of its members, made an unprovoked assault upon Mr. POOLE and the men under his command on the 30th ult. CHRISTOPHER FAGAN and PATRICK MCGRADE are named in Mr. POOLE's affidavit as the principals in the assault. They will have a hearing before the Commissioners on Wednesday evening next. The case of Engine Company No. 12 against Engine Company No. 7 was called up, but the complainants not appearing, the matter went over till Wednesday next. If there are many more companies suspended in this district, and no others formed in their stead, the duty of putting out fires will devolve on the Police and private citizens.

FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Thursday night a fire occurred in the vinegar factory of Mr. SAMUEL J. NORTON, No. 80 Third-street, E. D., and resulted in damage to the building to the amount of $300.

NEW-JERSEY.

CASE OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA IN JERSEY CITY.—A Swiss, named AUGUST SWENSON, died about 11 o'clock Thursday night, at a house in the rear of No. 44 Newark-avenue, the case presenting every symptom of cholera. SWENSON had been in the hospital at Ward's Island, but left Thursday for fear of taking the cholera, and came to Jersey City. When he arrived at his destination he was very ill and a physician was sent for, who pronounced the patient in a dying condition. The neighborhood in which the man died is in a filthy and overcrowded condition, and the Coroner notified the Board of Health to have the yards in the vicinity disinfected, which was done immediately.

A MOTHER ABANDONS HER INFANT.—A woman named ANN MCDERMOTT, who keeps a fruit stand at the corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, Jersey City, was accosted about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a respectably dressed woman, who, making some trifling purchase, requested her to hold a child about two weeks old she had in her arms for ten minutes, while she returned to the ferry for a carpet-bag she had forgotten. The woman MCDERMOTT complied with the strange female's request, and the latter disappeared in the direction of the ferry, since which she has not been seen. The child was sent to the almshouse.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—An employe of the Erie Railway Company, named DANIEL MCNARA, while at work about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was violently assaulted, as is alleged, by a fellow workman named WM. NOLEN, who struck him a murderous blow, aimed at his head, with a coupling-pin. Fortunately, the blow took effect on the shoulder instead, or MCNARA would probably have been killed. A warrant was issued for the arrest of NOLAN, but he was still at large last night.

DEADLY ASSAULT—A MAN BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH.—A fracas occurred about 7 o'clock last evening, at a saloon kept by a man named GORMAN, at the corner of Steuben and Green streets, in Jersey City, in which GORMAN beat a man named KELLY so that his life is despaired of. Coroner KIRSTEN was called at a late hour to take KELLY's deposition, and a warrant was issued for GORMAN's arrest, but he has not yet been arrested.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown lad was found floating in the water, near Hoboken, Thursday night. It was subsequently identified as the body of a lad named ROCK, who resided in Brooklyn, and was drowned while bathing on Sunday last. An inquest was held, at which the usual verdict was rendered, and the body was given up to the mother of deceased for interment.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Detective MCDONOUGH yesterday afternoon arrested a young man named RICHARD BURDETT, on the complaint of his mother, charged with burglariously entering her house, about a month since, and stealing a considerable quantity of goods and money. The prisoner was committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fah-kee, from St. Jago de Cuba—Dr. P. M. Lusson, Wm. Montgomery, Andrew Robertson, Charles Wilkson, H. Humphreys, Chas. D. Street, Mr. Jefferson, Jose Antemiti, from Nuevitas; Richard Gibbs, wife and child, Jose Betencourt, Mr. de Armas, Leon Primellas, wife and 2 children, C. Socamas, Rosendo de Socarras, Francisco Cesri and 2 servants.

In ship Hudson, from London, Isle of Wight—Dr. W. Darling, Miss Simmons, Miss Sanderson, C. Ralph, W. H. Blundell, H. Lee, O. Ward, R. Rutter, Mr. Foster and family, Mrs. Coleman and family, Mr. Taylor and family, Mr. Bertram and wife, Mr. Ward and wife, Mrs. Wayman and family, Mdme. Waldinquy, Miss E. Hyland, Miss G. Hyland, Miss Speller, Mrs. Williams, 25 second cabin and 249 in the steerage.

In bark Armenia, from Algoa Bay, C. G. H.—Dr. A. Jackson, H. Warren, J. Fouchy, S. Dockrill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets....... 7 12 | Moon rises... 11 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 42 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate.... 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Portland, Robinson, Richmond, Va., W. P. Clyde; United Kingdom, (Br.,) MacDonald, Glasgow, MacDonald; Fulton, Samuels, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Congress, Milbourne, Buffalo, N. Y., Tobias & Hall.

Ships Kingfisher, Harding, San Francisco, J. R. Rollinson; Jane J. Southard, Bishop, St. John, N. B., E. A. Hussey & Co.; Cynosure, (Br.,) Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Glasgow, Card, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Whitehall, (Br.,) Hammond, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres, Brockway & Co; Rainbow, (Br.,) Ballard, Pictou, Curtis & Ward; Diamond, (Br.,) Robertson, London, Lindsay & Ross; Velma, Nickerson, Smyrna, Bassett & Nickerson; L. A. Orcutt, Butler, Philadelphia, A. Abbott.

Brigs G. A. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Toker, Cow Bay, C. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Cecilia, (Ital.,) Lauren, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Eliza, (Br.,) Wilkinson, Cork for orders, McCully & Marsh; Fredonia, Bain, Port Royal, S. C., L. M. Bixby & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Whittier, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Corbett, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Dr. Erickson, (Dan.,) Jonson, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Clara, (Br.,) White, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Chiloe, Ricken, Salem, C. B. Swaine; Annie Borland, Hall, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Strachan; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Richmond, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; Union, Bishop, Gloucester, J. S. Ingraham.

Sloop Thos. Ransom, Burley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Fah-Kee, St. Jago de Cuba July 24, and Nuevitas 27th, with sugar and passengers to Waydell & Co. Left bark Linda Stewart, for New-York, (cld. July 24.) July 28, lat. 25 10, lon. 79 40, spoke ship Ironsides, of Philadelphia, from Mobile for Liverpool, 15 ds., reported that the Captain died the day previous, July 27.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer John Adams, Gilling, Baltimore, to J. & J. B. Gray & Co.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight June 21, with mdse. and 309 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Ship Continent, Wade, Liverpool July 19, with mdse. to Union Navigation Co. July 23, lat. 43 15, lon. 57 40, passed one of Thos. Dunham's ships, bound E.

Ship Grace Darling, (of Boston,) Gibbs, San Francisco April 15, with mdse. to Glidden & Williams. Had light winds and calms the last 30 ds.; passed Cape Horn June 6.

Ship Adolphine, (Brem.,) Bahrs, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. and 254 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Bark Annie, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Chase, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver. No date, lat. 32, lon. 74, spoke a French bark, from Manzanilla, bound E.

Bark Armenia, (of Boston,) Harper, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 50 ds., with wool to Baxter & Merrill. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Murchie, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz 29 ds., with hides, &c., to Hargous & Co.

Brig E. H. Fitler, (of Philadelphia,) Sears, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig John Sanderson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Carroll, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Cavour, (Br.,) Chapman, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Dolphin, (Br.,) Davis, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Jans, (Br.,) McNiel, Bahia 40 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with mdse. to McColl & Frith.

Brig Camilla, (Br.,) Newman, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Lawson, Bluefields 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. Wessels.

Schr. Graham, (Br.,) Roberts, Cape Canso 9 ds., with fish to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eagle, Hendrickson, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Alden, Apalachicola 20 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Jock, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. Paragon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 9 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Turner, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tucker, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar to J. Smith & Sons.

Schr. D. S. Williams, Letts, Morehead City, N. C., 9 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Smith, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, with plaster to —— Wotherspoon.

Schr. Chiloe, Ricker, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Warren, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. G. W. Carpenter, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Stonington.
Schr. C. T. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. H. E. Chave, Chave, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, with sugar.
Schr. A. S. Lyons, Lyons, New-Haven.
Schr. Young Teaser, Burger, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. W. Holmes, Crowley, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. G. E. Maltby, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Ellen Baker, Bement, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Job Van Sant, Woodmansie, Virginia.
Schr. White Cloud, Hedger, Virginia.
Schr. W. A. Rhodes, Miller, Virginia.
Schr. E. A. Baker, Magin, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Georgetown.
Schr. Conservative, Davis, Georgetown.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore.
Schr. Austria, Woodland, Norfolk.
Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Soper, Georgetown.
Schr. Breeze, Lynch, Georgetown.
Schr. L. B. Ives, Wells, Georgetown.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, St. John, Georgetown.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia.
Schr. H. Cole, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Clayton, Virginia.

Below.

Bark Boomerang, from Cardenas.
Brig Stromness, from Jamaica.
Schr. Nesmith.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—Arr. bark A. Z. Houghton, from Philadelphia; brigs R. B. Gove, New-Orleans; Abner Taylor, Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; brigs Lucy Ann, Baltimore; Harp, Rondout; Richmond, do.

Below—Bark Mary Edson, Matanzas; brigs Hattie E. Wheeler and Ellen P. Stewart, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Continental—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, July 31, lat. 35 50, lon. 70 40.

Ellen—Eng. brig, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, Aug. 1, lat. 36 30, lon. 71 20.

Gladstone—Eng. ship, from London for Calcutta, 45 ds. out, June 28, lat. 14 20 S., lon. 30 40 W.

Herald—wh. ship, of New-Bedford, with 70 bbls. sperm, June 24, lat. 46 11, lon. 79.

Isabella—Brem. bark, 43 ds. from Cardiff for Singapore, June 28, lat. 14 20 S., lon. 30 40 W.

Kremling—bark, of Boston, strg. S. S. W., July 28, lat. 33 20, lon. 67 20.

Mary A. Chase—brig, from Matanzas for Portland, 6 ds. out, July 28, lat. 34, lon. 75 30.

Merrimac—ship, strg. N. E., was signalized, July 26, lat. 42 20, lon. 62 30.

Sunnyside—brig, bound E., July 29, lat. 41, lon. 58 58.

Foreign Ports.

Havana—Arr. July 26, schr. Nicanor, Smith, Matanzas: 29th, brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Sierra Morena; steamer Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Philadelphia. Cld. 27th, Calmuck, Minot, Pensacola; schr. Revere, Davis, Mobile. Sld. 26th, schr. Minerva, Dissosway, Sagua.

Matanzas—Arr. July 26, brig John Crowley, Crowley, Cedar Keys and Key West. Sld. 24th, brigs Rush, Berry, Cardenas; Lorana, Hopkins, St. Jago; schr. Belle, Howes, Cedar Keys; 26th, brig Condova, Eddy, Baltimore.

Sagua—Arr. July 16, brigs H. S. Emery, Pitts, Cardenas; 17th, Meteor, Anderson, do. Sld. 18th, brigs Baltic, Hooper, a port N. of Hatteras; John Welsh, Jr., Fifield, Philadelphia; Edward, Doty, Portland; schr. Walter Scott, Espy, Boston.

At Zaza, July 13, bark Warren, for New-York; brigs Raven, for do.; John B. Stevens, do.; Onesiphorus and Exemplar, for do.

PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES, FOR METALIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST TROOP WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this command are hereby requested to assemble at the Armory (Centre Market) on SUNDAY, 5th inst., in full fatigue, with side arms and usual badge of mourning, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our late companion and associate, Ex-Capt. ROBERT BROWN.

EDWARD PHILIPS, Jr., Lieut. Comdg.
JNO. M. MOSES, Orderly.

A YOUNG MAN WITH REFERENCE AND $500 cash to loan on good security, may take charge of a first-class Real Estate and Insurance Office; salary $20 per week, at No. 68 Bleecker-st.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT,

And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THIS

POPULAR SKIRT

IS

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED

BY THE

FASHION MAGAZINES

AND

Opinions of the Press

GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS and OFFICE,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS.,
NEW-YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

10,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETS.
500 pieces Bobinet nets.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES,
Most approved kinds.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS F.
ON THE HAVANA PLAN.
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., on TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
24	$500	5174	$200	10731	$400	16254	$200	22953	$200
28	400	5197	5000	10783	200	16473	200	23011	400
118	500	5297	200	10793	200	16610	200	23065	200
200	1000	5330	200	10955	1000	16620	200	23115	200
268	400	5333	200	10975	200	16653	500	23221	400
275	200	5339	400	10985	400	16668	400	23364	400
414	200	5387	500	11049	400	16689	200	23366	200
417	400	5421	200	11053	200	16732	200	23454	200
568	200	5435	200	11179	200	16774	1000	23460	200
651	200	5443	1000	11501	400	16808	400	23812	400
1067	200	5584	400	11595	200	16916	10000	23882	200
1146	400	5602	1000	11628	400	17177	400	24042	400
1300	200	5636	1000	11662	200	17220	200	24379	200
1339	500	5640	200	11703	1000	17280	400	24403	400
1508	200	5668	400	11718	400	17300	400	24467	400
1527	200	5691	200	11720	400	17316	400	24500	200
1540	200	5768	200	11768	1000	17379	400	24962	400
1603	200	5779	1000	11862	500	17474	500	25061	400
1717	500	5836	200	11902	400	17539	200	25111	400
1828	500	5905	1000	11907	200	17561	400	25139	400
1832	400	5956	500	11911	200	17579	200	25166	200
1899	200	5998	500	12072	400	17649	400	25195	2850
1926	200	6066	500	12128	500	17729	200	25209	400
2014	400	6089	200	12362	200	17908	400	25231	500
2066	500	6173	200	12413	200	18025	500	25268	400
2156	500	6279	200	12597	1000	18028	400	25478	400
2170	200	6480	400	12621	400	18138	200	25487	400
2255	400	6488	500	12666	200	18259	1000	25528	200
2331	500	6515	500	12827	400	18407	200	25735	200
2435	400	6568	500	12875	400	18408	400	25747	400
2514	1000	6693	200	13058	400	18454	1000	26046	200
2554	200	6802	200	13194	200	18715	200	26146	200
2598	200	6853	200	13212	400	18746	200	26213	400
2631	200	6922	400	13296	1000	19042	400	26302	400
2673	400	7068	500	13383	200	19044	200	26315	200
2674	200	7120	400	13384	500	19111	400	26401	400
2694	1000	7245	200	13533	200	19128	400	26426	500
2716	200	7255	400	13696	400	19255	200	26493	200
2830	200	7259	200	13798	400	19561	500	26563	200
2834	200	7338	200	13930	200	19305	200	26729	500
2884	200	7399	400	13936	400	19534	200	26732	400
2894	1000	7599	1000	14062	200	19628	200	26821	500
2953	1000	7618	200	14080	200	19788	500	26844	400
3085	400	7836	400	14095	400	19944	400	27002	1000
3194	500	8013	200	14161	1000	20128	400	27046	200
3201	100000	8097	200	14243	1000	20398	400	27049	200
3249	200	8132	200	14259	500	20399	200	27052	400
3286	1000	8136	400	14286	500	20483	400	27290	400
3506	200	8160	400	14330	500	20494	400	27594	200
3527	200	8204	500	14342	200	20707	200	27626	400
3621	500	8251	200	14575	400	20723	200	27672	200
3685	500	8431	200	14628	400	20738	200	27711	200
3725	200	8491	400	14644	500	20748	200	27791	400
3735	500	8614	1000	14713	400	20882	500	27866	200
3785	400	8630	400	14742	200	20993	200	27891	400
3806	400	8864	400	14904	200	20998	200	27971	200
3825	200	9051	400	15107	[illegible]	21038	400	28132	200
3908	1000	9211	500	15126	400	21062	200	28138	200
3954	200	9367	200	15188	200	21108	400	28149	400
4074	200	9658	400	15293	200	21148	50000	28155	200
4109	200	9709	200	15311	200	21159	400	28181	400
4246	400	9828	200	15377	400	21594	200	28285	400
4271	200	9848	400	15411	500	21626	200	28306	400
4277	200	9867	500	15413	400	21790	400	28363	400
4298	200	9875	400	15442	200	21899	1000	28779	400
4426	200	9955	500	15478	200	22032	1000	28790	200
4441	200	10061	400	15502	400	22040	400	28981	200
4602	500	10160	500	15608	400	22128	400	29414	400
4615	200	10320	200	15840	1000	22138	1000	29495	200
4745	200	10538	200	15885	200	22154	400	29607	200
4863	500	10565	400	15973	200	22182	25000	29655	200
4935	200	10410	400	16135	400	22216	200	29718	200
4990	400	10486	400	16155	400	22373	200	29813	400
5026	1000	10577	500	16156	200	22586	400	29826	200
5096	200								

HENRY WOOD & CO., Managers.
Prizes in the above Lottery cashed by JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 465, Aug. 3, 1866.
23, 48, 32, 14, 13, 58, 2, 16, 70, 47, 5, 49.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 466, Aug. 3, 1866.
13, 60, 55, 7, 68, 73, 71, 58, 47, 15, 32, 46.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 365, Aug. 3, 1866.
51, 27, 37, 62, 48, 66, 60, 9, 46, 54, 31, 45.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 366, Aug. 3, 1866.
7, 20, 42, 36, 72, 77, 22, 37, 73, 44, 4, 35.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $36 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION,

FIRST PREMIUM.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
VALUE, $600,000.
ANNUAL RENTAL OF STORES, STUDIOS AND OFFICES, EXCLUSIVE OF OPERA HOUSE, $30,000.

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS,
BY THE
GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,
WORTH THE PRICE OF THE SHARE, FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following: 210,000 numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS, inscribed with the name of the premiums, to wit: The Opera House, Three Hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.

From these wheels A NUMBER AND A PREMIUM WILL BE DRAWN SIMULTANEOUSLY, the number drawn in each instance taking the premium drawn with it.

The Subscription Books will close on SATURDAY, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.

The subscription book, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago Members of the Committee, to conduct the award of premiums:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country, as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION IS NO GIFT ENTERPRISE, AND MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH DOLLAR GIFT CONCERTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE AT THE OPERA HOUSE WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OR CONSENT OF THE PROPRIETORS.

EASTERN OFFICE AND GALLERIES,
No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

All orders for Certificates and communications should be addressed to U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A., and directed either to No. 625 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 Crosby Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

THE N. Y. TIMES.

This enterprise for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House, has at length taken a tangible form, and comes vividly before the readers of our columns. It bears with it the indorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance, the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. The indorsement of his principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is benefiting art.

THE DAILY WORLD.

A new Art Association has been formed by a company of prominent citizens of New-York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are only $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art; the building costing in itself over $600,000. We commend the object of the Association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of awarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

Seriously, the scheme is a most royal one. The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million dollars. The rental of its offices, stores and studios amounts to $30,000. The value of the first seven paintings reaches $48,000. At the same time, the names of the Chicago members of the Committee for awarding premiums are a sufficient guarantee for the perfect legitimacy of the drawing, such as has never before been offered by any Association of the same nature. They might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State if it were possible to expose it to the chances. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby which he could have earned by nothing but a life of unimpeached integrity in his arduous scheme.

THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

The public has long and justly been suspicious of such schemes; but it is only right to say that the present undertaking appears to be under the management of a number of the best known business men of Chicago, whose character and standing in the commercial world guarantee that the enterprise will be conducted in all its parts with fairness.

THE NEW-YORK LEADER.

The enterprise which Mr. Crosby has inaugurated is quite above the common order. It is indorsed by the principal citizens of Chicago and by our leading artists, and there can be no question that it will be honorably and legitimately conducted. If Mr. Crosby has chosen this novel plan to relieve himself from temporary financial embarrassments, that does not affect the benefits which must arise from the circulation of so many artistic pictures among those who do not usually spend their money for works of art.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

There can be but little wonder that the artists of the United States have already marked their cordial approval of so grand a plan, and this, with the letter indorsing it by the principal citizens of Chicago, will at once remove any doubt of the genuineness of the Association, which might otherwise be entertained. The venturesome will at once take shares in the Crosby Art Association, while those who like chance to be assisted by certainty will do so, because they are certain of at once realizing the value of the $5 which they invest.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED.

It is a gigantic speculation, even in these days of speculative enterprise, to raise one million of dollars in about three months. The inducements offered are, however, enormous. The shares are simply $5 each, yet each share entitles the holder to an engraving of its full value, or that of the several shares he may purchase. Next come the premiums, secured by the reputation of the prominent citizens of Chicago, who form the nucleus of the Managing Committee. These consist of three hundred paintings, including, among others, Bierstadt's great painting, entitled, "The Yo Semite Valley," valued at $20,000, and others of great value and decided merit. These are followed by Crosby's Opera House, in the City of Chicago, reared at a cost of $600,000, producing from its stores, offices, and studios, a rental of $30,000. If this is not a mammoth speculation we confess we know not what is.

THE N. Y. SUNDAY COURIER.

Any person who may be willing to invest $5, without any chance of not receiving the value of his money, and the agreeable prospect before him, of, perchance, in a few months, retiring to rest a poor man, and awakening more than half a millionaire, may now do so by visiting or writing to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, and taking a share in the Crosby Opera House Art Association.

THE NEW-YORK HOME JOURNAL.

The names of the Chicago members of the committee to superintend the distribution of premiums, stand so high in the mercantile and money worlds, that to doubt them would be impossible—three bank Presidents, one Ex-Lieutenant Governor, and the President of the Board of Trade, in Chicago, being named upon the list. It strikes us that such names have never before appeared in the Managing Committee of any Art Union.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

Mr. Crosby, or those associated with him, are sagacious men. They have originated this "Art Association" so broadly and liberally that it can scarcely fail of insuring itself positive success. In the first place, they offer every subscriber not alone a share in the Opera House, with the chance of ultimately becoming its sole proprietor, but a possibility of obtaining also other very valuable premiums. These consist of paintings by all the leading artists of the country. The first seven of which are of actual value $48,000. That this is a positively genuine offer no doubt can exist.

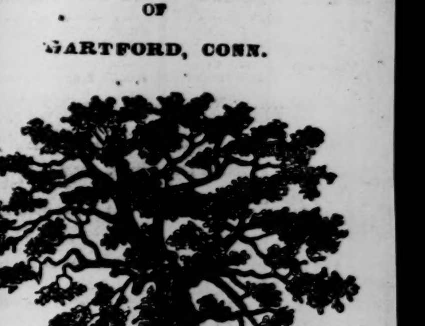
THE NEW-YORK ATLAS.

It is an Art Union upon the largest scale. Every one who chooses to buy a share will receive an engraving of the full value of his money, from the paintings of some of our greatest artists. He will then have a chance of one of some three or four hundred pictures, of which seven alone count up to the munificent sum of $48,000. Next comes the Opera House—value $600,000. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed by the names attached to the letter addressed to Mr. Crosby, and published in our columns. Artist feeling has everywhere warmly supported the project, as we doubt not the popular feeling will.

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH.

The first premium is the Opera House in Chicago, worth $600,000. Such a premium as this is enough to make one's mouth water; and the lucky holder of the special share, which he purchases for $5, if worth nothing before, will, on his good fortune being announced, be almost a millionaire. It may be seen, from what we say about it, that the gigantic premium, in our mind, eclipses anything in the way of art that could be offered to us, as we honestly believe it will do with the general public. However, the numerous unlucky shareholders will not have thrown away their money for nothing, as they will, on the purchase of a share, receive a first-class engraving, worth at least the money they pay for it. Nevertheless, in advance, we tender our sincere congratulations to the one "greatly" lucky man.

THE CHARTER OAK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.



JAMES C. WALKLEY,
President.
N. S. PALMER,
Vice-President.
S. H. WHITE,
Secretary.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 1866, OVER $2,000,000,
AND VERY RAPIDLY ENLARGING.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER $1,500,000,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

The great popular feature of Life Insurance, viz.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS,

originated with this Company in the year 1863, and two complete Dividends upon that plan have been paid viz.: those declared April 1, 1864 and 1865. No other Company has yet paid a single year's Dividend on this plan. In connection with this system, this Company has combined the Triennial Dividend plan, by which, every three years, the accumulated surplus is distributed to the insured. At the time of the declaration of the Triennial Dividend a much larger distribution of surplus is made than could be prudently given annually. Those who insure at any time before the 31st of March, 1867, will participate in the Triennial Dividend of April 1, 1867, and at the second payment of Premium will receive the largest Dividend ever yet paid by any Life Insurance Company to those insured for a single year.

By the report of the Insurance Commissioner of New-York, for Jan. 1, 1866, this Company had assets of $153, for each $100 required for Reinsurance. By the Report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, Nov. 1, 865, this Company with fifteen hundred years of life exposed upon policies issued subsequent to Nov. 1, 1864 met with NO LOSSES. This Company's Income for the year ending Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly double that of the preceding year, being an INCREASE OF NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. It returned in Dividends to the insured in 1865, over $113,000. The particular attention of those desiring insurance on their lives, is directed to the Insurance Reports of Massachusetts and New-York.

By reference to the list of General Agents, it will be seen that this Company confines its business within the healthy limits of the United States, and so is not liable to the excessive mortality to which those Companies may be subjected, which in their eagerness to obtain business, establish agencies in unsettled and unhealthy localities. This Company's risks are so distributed, that any severe epidemic will increase in only a very slight degree, (if at all,) the low rate of mortality which the Company's Reports have hitherto shown to be its experience.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY GUARANTEES ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

This Company has issued over 20,000 Policies since October, 1850, covering insurances to the amount of over $50,000,000. It has paid losses to the families of about 500 of its Policy-holders, and in the amount of $1,000,000. And in no instance has a claim been litigated.

☞ LIFE INSURANCE IS AN INVESTMENT OF THE SAFEST DESCRIPTION. The man who holds a Life Insurance Policy for $10,000, has just as good property to leave to his family as he who owns stocks or lands of equal amount.

☞ LIFE INSURANCE IS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, for it is certain to return the amount of the premiums paid, with a good rate of interest, even to those who live to a good old age, while to those who fall short of "the term of expectation," there is a very large gain above premiums, and interest thereon. The time is rapidly approaching when neglect to insure one's life will be deemed ample proof of the lack of ordinary business prudence.

AGENCIES will be given to men of good character and address by the following General Agents for the Company, to whom also application for information concerning the Company may be addressed:

A. M. WARD, General Agent for State of New-York. Utica, N. Y.
N. B. STEVENS, General Agent for Connecticut, Rhode Island and Western Massachusetts. Hartford, Conn.
J. W. GODFREY & BRO., General Agents for Missouri. St. Louis, Mo.
WM. H. WELLS, General Agent for Illinois. Chicago, Ill.
J. M. SCOFIELD, General Agent for Massachusetts, east of Connecticut River. Worcester, Mass.
H. P. COON, General Agent for California. San Francisco, Cal.
HAYDEN & DOUGLAS, General Agents for Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio.
SPRAGUE & TREDWAY, General Agents for Wisconsin. Madison, Wis.
LON WESTON, General Agent for New-Hampshire and Vermont. Concord, N. H.
S. H. MCALPINE, General Agent for Maine. Portland, Me.
L. N. CLARK, General Agent for Michigan. Detroit, Mich.
F. E. GOODELL, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh, Penn.
E. H. BLAIR, General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania. Reading, Penn.
JAMES AULICK, General Agent for Maryland. Baltimore.
J. T. POMPILLY, General Agent for Metropolitan District. Office, No. 151 Broadway, New-York.